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Annual Factory Report

Bombay Province, 1937

(including a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Wages Act)

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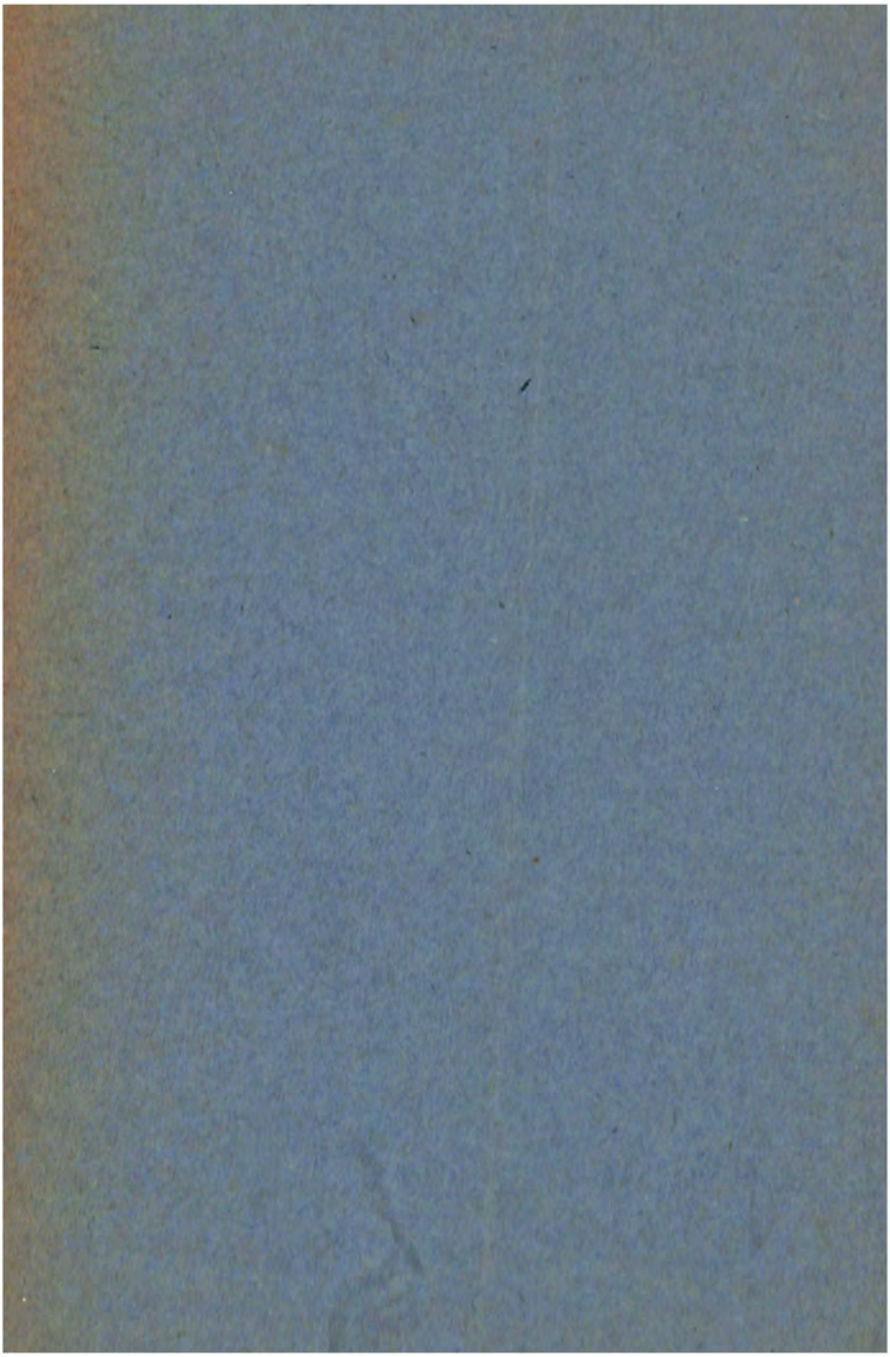

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No. F.I. 7847 of 1938.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT :

Bombay, 13th August 1938.

From

J. F. GENNINGS, ESQ., C.B.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Labour, Bombay ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political and Services Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in the Bombay Province for the year 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Report for the year 1937. Notes on the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act and on the Payment of Wages Act are incorporated in the report.

2. *Factories.*—The number of working factories increased by 185 from 1,611 to 1,796, but the number of factories, working and non-working, subject to the Act showed an increase of 229 as against 136 in the preceding year. This was due partly to the extension of the Act, last year, to several classes of small industries and partly to the addition of new factories under some of the classified industries, engineering and sugar concerns showing notable increases. The number of factories that remained uninspected was 168 as against 58 in the previous year. A number of these were factories notified under section 5 towards the end of the year and exceptional pressure on the staff owing to the new notifications and the Payment of Wages Act was largely responsible.

3. *Operatives employed.*—These showed an increase of 43,436 or 11 per cent. as compared with the previous year and, despite the large increase in the number of factories, the average number of operatives employed per factory was practically the same as in the previous year, which suggests that the inclusion of small factories employing less than 20 people was counterbalanced by increases in operatives employed in the larger concerns.

4. *Employment of women and children.*—The number of women employed showed an increase of 3,239 or 5 per cent. and that of children a decrease of 456 or 49 per cent. compared with the figures of the previous year.

5. *Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported was 8,206 as against 7,016 last year, the total number of persons injured being 8,248 as against 7,043. An increase was to be expected having regard to the increased number of workers employed in factories.

6. *Prosecutions.*—The number of cases instituted by full time inspectors was 442, an increase of four over the previous year, while six cases were instituted by *ex-officio* inspectors. These prosecutions are intended as much as deterrents as for punishments, but the low fines imposed in some mofussil courts have little effect either way. The fines, however, realised Rs. 15,447, an increase of about Rs. 2,500 over the previous year.

7. *Welfare.*—The air conditioning of weaving or spinning sheds, both in Bombay city and elsewhere, continued to show considerable advance as compared with previous years, and the efforts of the Factory Department to impress upon employers the economic benefits of air conditioning, quite apart from the humanitarian aspects, are beginning to bear fruit. Other advances in the improvement of working conditions to be recorded are the installation of a dust removal plant in an engineering workshop, while some more printing presses have installed vacuum cleaning arrangements for type cases. A factory making motor car bodies has installed hydro-filter booths for paint spraying in place of the exhaust system. On the purely welfare side there is not much progress to report. Government have issued rules compelling the provision of creches in factories employing 100 or more women. The holding of health exhibitions in mills and training classes in First Aid have met with a fair measure of success while the Department has continued to work for the starting of cooperative societies with a view to reducing the volume of indebtedness of the many industrial workers.

8. *General.*—The enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act has meant a great deal of extra work. The Act is a difficult one to administer and has numerous defects which a series of test cases, brought with a view to demonstrating the necessity for an amendment of the Act, are clearly revealing. For example, the interpretation of the definition of 'wages' in the Act in Bombay is diametrically opposed to that adopted in Madras, with the result that the method of dealing with bonuses in these two Provinces is entirely different. There appears, moreover, to be no provision in the Act for an appeal to the High Court and in each Province there are many different authorities. The provisions of the Act and the hard work put in by the Factory Inspectors has certainly led to wages being paid regularly in many concerns, especially printing presses, where formerly wages were often months in arrears. In many cases the failure to pay wages was due to insolvency and it has been impossible to recover the amounts due to the workers, the prior rights of debenture holders and mortgagees defeating any attempt to obtain the money by execution. Some concerns still make a habit of delaying wages for no apparent reason and they can do this with impunity if one authority under the Payment of Wages Act has correctly interpreted it. He has held that where an employer has paid up overdue wages before the filing

of an application, then the application cannot be entertained, nor can any compensation be awarded. The Act appears to provide no appeal from this curious decision. Another authority has refused to sanction a prosecution for a particularly gross case of failure to pay wages, the default going back for over six months, merely because the employer has filed an insolvency petition. There does not appear to be any appeal against this either, while if the appellate authority in another province is correct in his decision, no appeal lies by an employee whose claim has been dismissed, although an employer can appeal against an order to pay. It is unfortunate that Local Governments, who are responsible for the day to day administration of this All-India Act, have no power to remedy its defects.

9. Government have sanctioned additions to the inspecting staff to meet the increasing demands upon it. Every man has responded cheerfully and efficiently but I would like especially to refer to the admirable work done by Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector and Mr. W. H. Phillips who is acting for him during his absence on long leave.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Commissioner of Labour.

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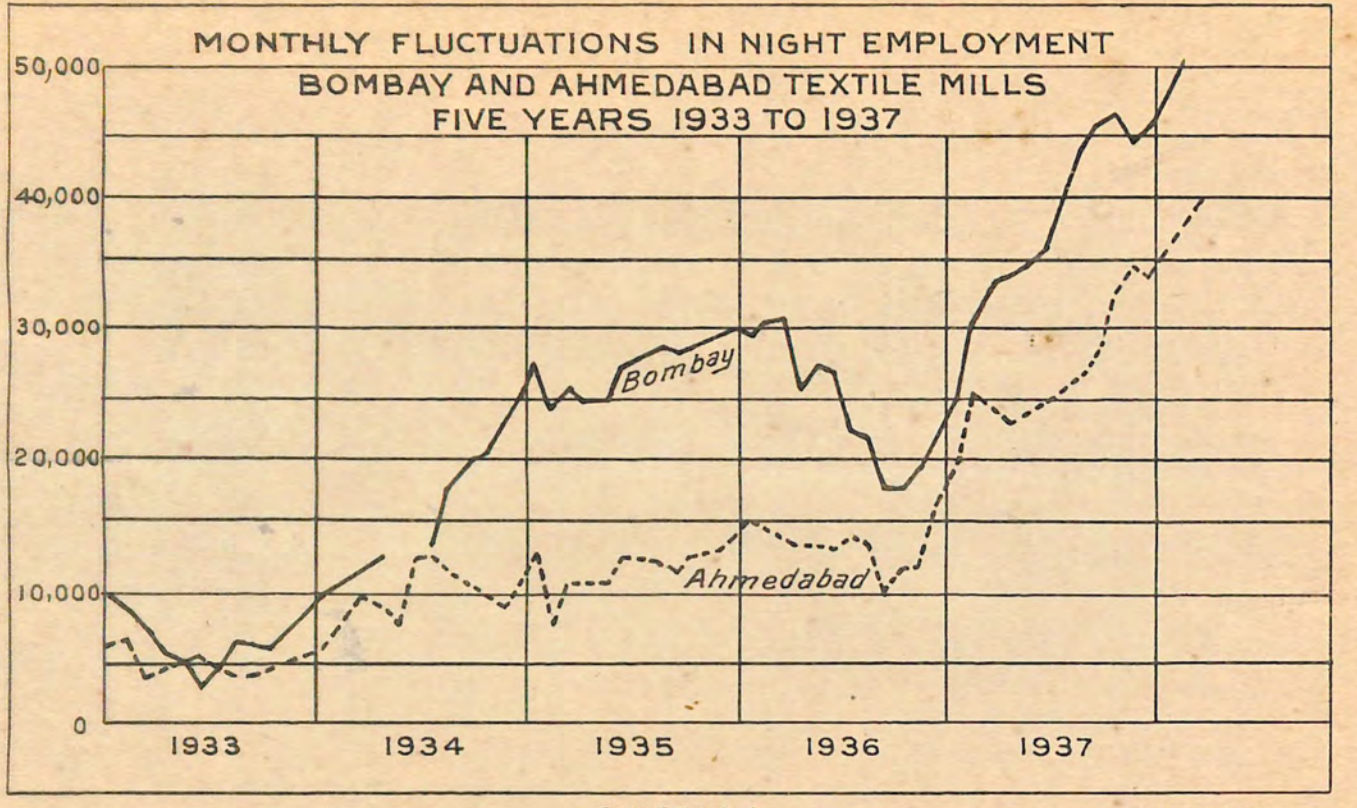


CHART No. 1

G. P. E. O. POONA, 1938.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937.

(Government Notification, Political and Reforms Department, No. 1822 of 8th November 1937 extended the Factories Act to small concerns; to most of these only part of the Act has been applied; they will be referred to in this report as "N" factories.)

I—Factories and their Inspection.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,879 to 2,108 (including 95 "N" factories). 286 (191 + 95 "N") factories were added to the Register whilst 57 were removed. 22 Surat Silk Factories added under Notification No. 1664, dated 31st March 1937, and 20 Dhobighats at Ahmedabad to which all the restrictions on working hours and some other important sections of the Act had been applied, were included in statistics as factories to which the whole Act applies.

Other notable increases were 22 under Engineering and 23 under Gur Factories out of which Ahmednagar has a share of 18 against 24 for the previous year. 14 Stone Crushers were added to the Register during the year making a total of 31.

The number of factories that actually worked was 1,701 + 95 "N" compared with 1,611 in the previous year. Of these 1,057 + 82 "N" were non-seasonal and 644 + 13 "N" were seasonal. 238 + 6 "N" of the non-seasonal and 548 + 13 "N" of the seasonal factories were connected with cotton industry.

2. The number of operatives employed in all industries based on the Annual Returns received from the factories and including weighted average of operatives working on night shifts in textile mills was 4,33,991 + 1,216 "N" compared with 3,91,771 for the last year. The employment figures for the textile industry showed that 9,07,81,151 + 29,533 "N" adult shifts were worked compared with 8,02,80,279 last year.

Fluctuations in night shift employment in mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad are indicated in the chart. All previous records have been broken, the total number of men employed in these two centres during October 1937 was approximately 78,800; this was 49,800 more than during October 1936, other centres were also responsible for a noticeable increase. Night shift employment is most precarious, a case was noted of one mill closing down night shift with little notice, mainly owing to the fact that the stock of cotton bales could be sold at a higher profit than would have been obtained by the sale of cloth.

3. Statement No. VIII gives the usual details of inspections made by whole-time and ex-officio inspectors.

4. *Staff.*—The Inspector deputed to Sind returned for duty on 31st May 1937 whilst the Chief Inspector proceeded on long leave on 25th September 1937.

The benefit of the increased staff was more than neutralised by the additional work in connection with the Payment of Wages Act (detailed later in this report) and the probable addition eventually of almost 1,000 " notified factories ".

II—Sanitation.

5. The disposal of trade waste from Ahmedabad mills Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing departments continues to be a serious problem which is known to Government and the Municipality. It appears possible that within the next two years extensions of the drainage schemes will have much improved a large portion of the mill areas in that City. Owing to the increased use of machine bleaching and dyeing which results in larger quantities of waste products no improvement can be recorded yet.

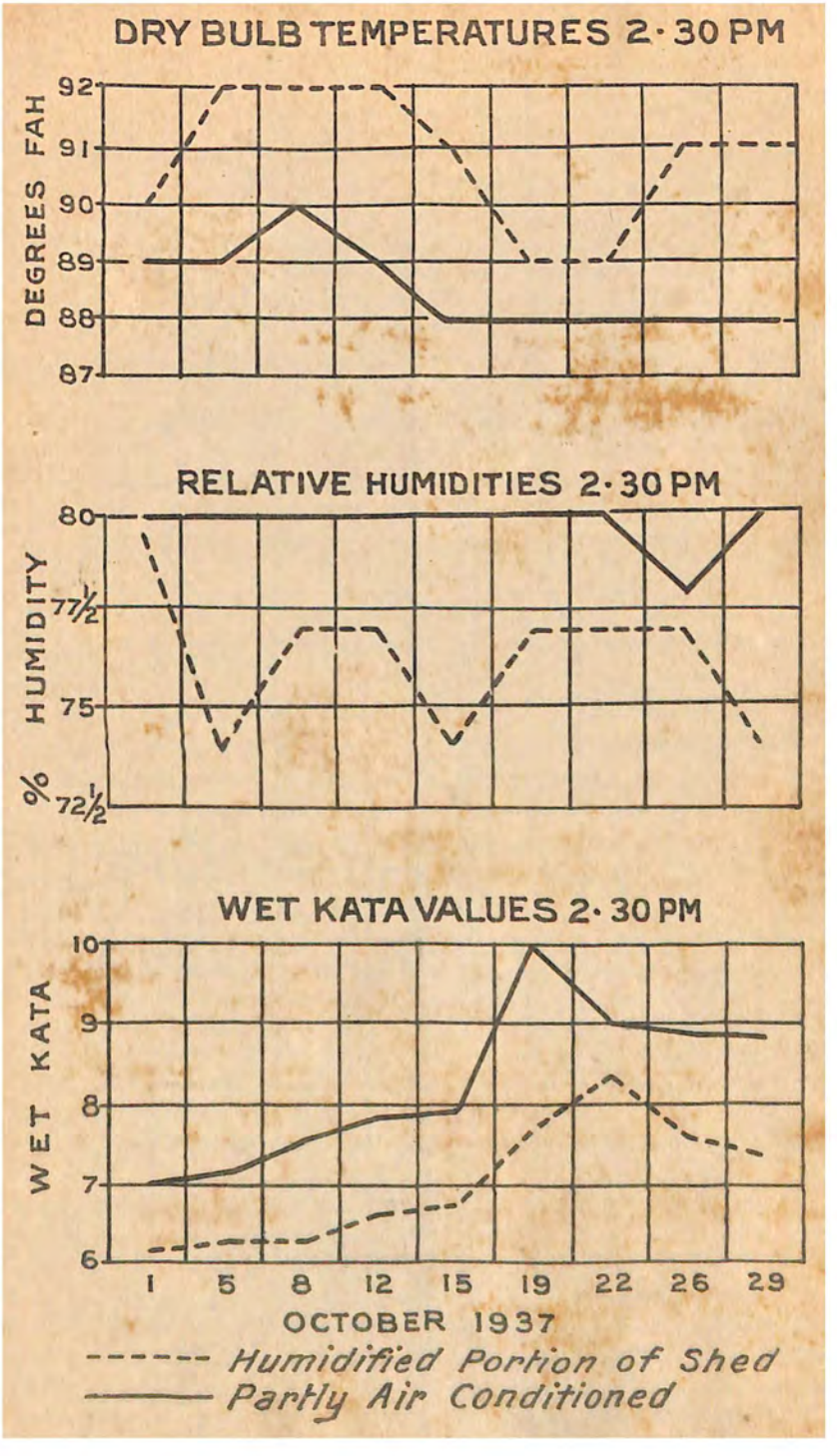
Numbers of mills at Ahmedabad have obtained supplies of water from bores of varying depths, partly because the Municipal supply did not always appear to be sufficient. Arrangements were made to have these analysed to ascertain their purity for drinking purposes. In 9 cases it was necessary to arrange chlorination or other treatment to ensure purity and the Certifying Surgeon and the Inspector are following up this question.

The Statutory Rules regarding lime-washing have generally been well observed, although a tendency to neglect painting of wood work and steelwork is reported in some smaller factories. In some badly lighted factories white painted ceilings have much improved conditions, whilst two concerns have used aluminium paint for ceilings with advantage.

Some of the smaller mofussil factories do not appear to take any interest in sanitation, even though conveniences are provided no attempts are made to ensure their use. One was successfully prosecuted for failure to provide accommodation and fined Rs. 20. A few more of the larger factories have taken more interest in the cleanliness and appearance of compounds. In some factories gardens now form a pleasing contrast to the old rubbish dumps.

III—Ventilation.

6. It is again satisfactory to be able to record numbers of improvements. In Ahmedabad five more weaving sheds and two spinning departments have been air conditioned; of the remainder not air conditioned one mill is closed permanently, another temporarily, two have since agreed to air condition, three are partially air conditioned and it is likely that only one working shed will not be air conditioned by the close of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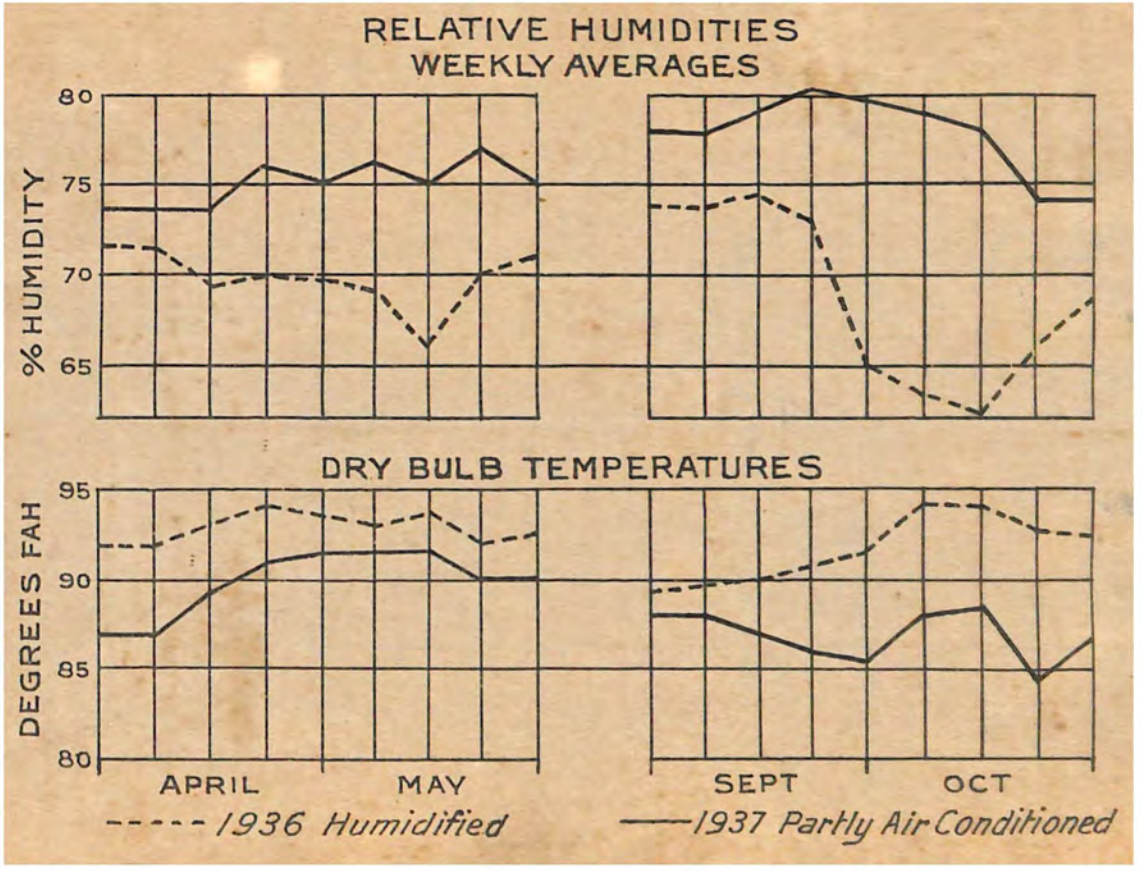
OCTOBER 1937
Humidified Portion of Shed
Partly Air Conditioned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----- 1936 Humidified
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next year, because it presents special difficulties. In a Surat mill weaving shed and one Viramgaum mill spinning department air conditioning arrangements were also completed during 1937, and those in the spinning departments of one Broach mill will probably be completed soon.

The efforts of Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories (now on leave) over a period of several years to make known the very real advantages to be obtained by " air conditioning " for both employers and workers continue to produce results in Bombay, where old prejudices have been more difficult to overcome. Plants mentioned in last year's report have been completed or almost completed for the Apollo weaving shed, and the New China mill and the weaving departments of Digvijay, Bombay Cotton, Indian and Crown mills, whilst Bradbury mill, Modern No. 2 (under construction), Barsi mill and the Khandesh mill spinning departments have also been air conditioned with satisfactory results. The Colaba Land mill will shortly install plant for their weaving department and the New Pratap mill at Dhulia and the Pratap mill at Amalner and the Moon Mills at Bombay are considering the matter.

The attention of the management in a number of cases has been drawn to breach of Rule 15 (*a*) prohibiting the use of steam when the dry bulb temperature exceeds 85° in the department and warning issued.

The diagrams were plotted from a series of careful readings taken in the Apollo mill weaving shed and thanks are due to the officials of the mill for their co-operation. This shed consists of two portions, the larger part having been air conditioned from 30th March 1937, whilst the smaller part is only humidified but derives some benefit from the air conditioned part.

During April and May 1937 the fan speed was 190 r.p.m. but during the first half of September it had been raised to 210 r.p.m., it was raised to 242 r.p.m. on 10th September and to 294 r.p.m. on 11th October. With this plant it has been possible to reduce Dry Bulb temperatures at 2-30 p.m. (almost the worst time of the day) during October to an average of about 88° compared to 91° in the part with humidifiers and 93° weekly average before air conditioning. The relative humidity similarly shows an improvement, the average at 2-30 p.m. in October being about 80 per cent. in the air conditioned part with only 76 per cent. in the humidified part compared to the weekly average of about 65 per cent. in the previous October before air conditioning. The wet kata cooling power was also increased in October at 2-30 p.m. to an average of 9 in the air conditioned part and 7·5 in the humidified part compared to the previous average of about 6·5 before air conditioning. Experience in this mill agrees with results obtained in other Bombay mills, that expenditure upon air conditioning is worthwhile. With suitable control of the units it is possible to arrange that humidity, temperatures and the wet kata cooling power only vary between reasonable workable limits, results being especially good in piece work departments, less time wasted outside, larger production and less damaged goods.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record the courtesy extended by officials of several mills which have air conditioned departments to a number of officials from other mills interested in the arrangements. From enquiries made it appears that several more Bombay mills are only awaiting better times to air condition not only weaving sheds but some of the more uncomfortable spinning Departments.

Localised Ventilation.—The photos illustrate the plant installed in the Acme Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bombay, to remove dust during buffing operations. A few more printing concerns installed vacuum cleaning arrangements for type cases.

Another noteworthy improvement has been the installation by General Motors of Hydro filter booths for paint spraying, in place of the previous exhaust system, which appear to be more effective.

IV—Wages and Strikes.

7. Ahmedabad experienced fairly serious strikes at the end of the year whilst Gokak Mills were on strike early in the year. Details regarding wages and strikes and the work of the Labour Officer are regularly published in the Labour Gazette.

V—Employment of Women and Children.

8. Numbers of the smaller and seasonal factories do not appear to understand the difference between adults, adolescents and children, even though an Abstract of the Act in several languages is posted up in their factories explaining the differences.

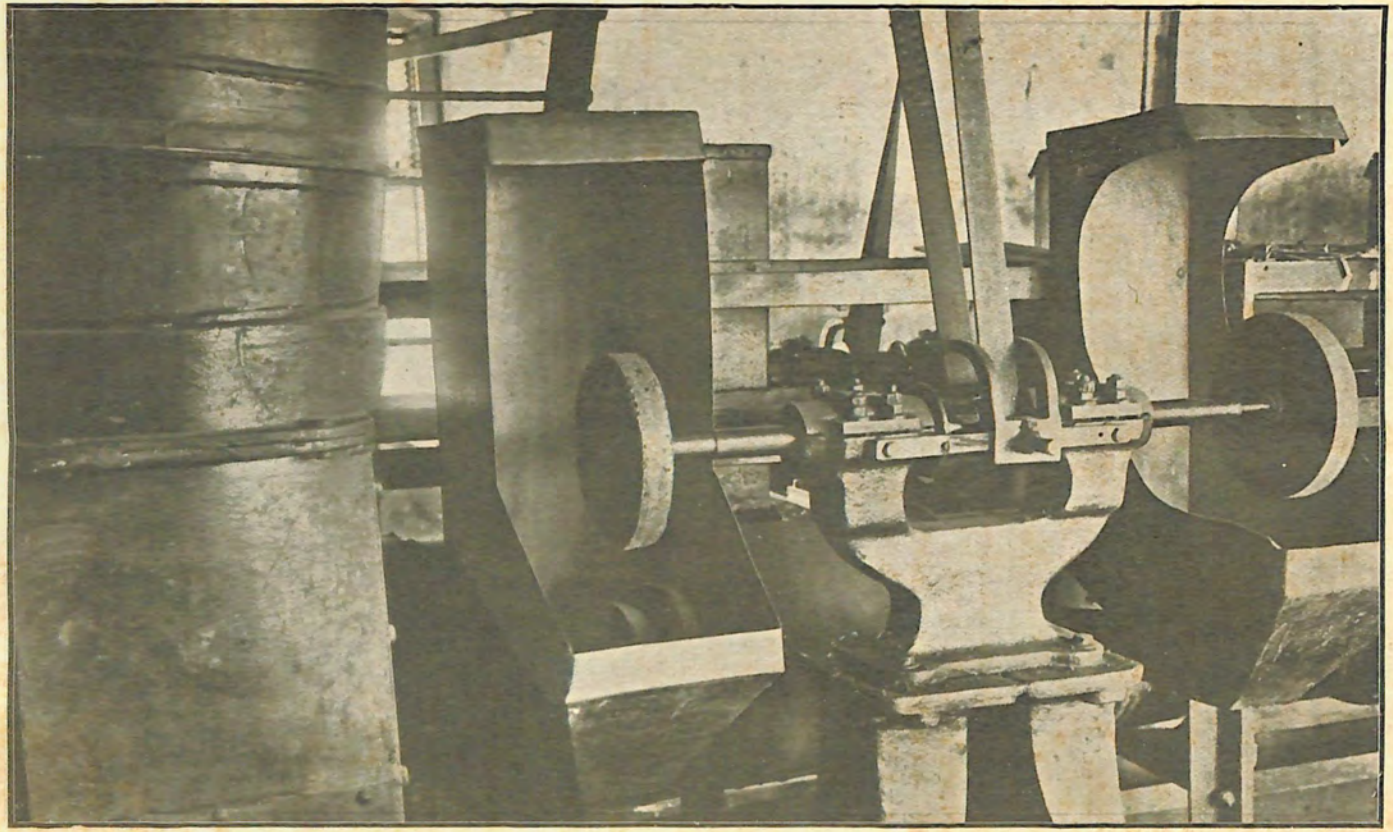
The following table gives information regarding the women and children employed in the last five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1933	22,456	43,702	66,158	62	2,050	2,112
1934	22,195	43,748	65,943	44	2,103	2,147
1935	26,378	40,136	66,514	69	1,396	1,465
1936	23,990	38,662	62,652	38	884	922
1937	26,758	39,133	65,891	68	398	466

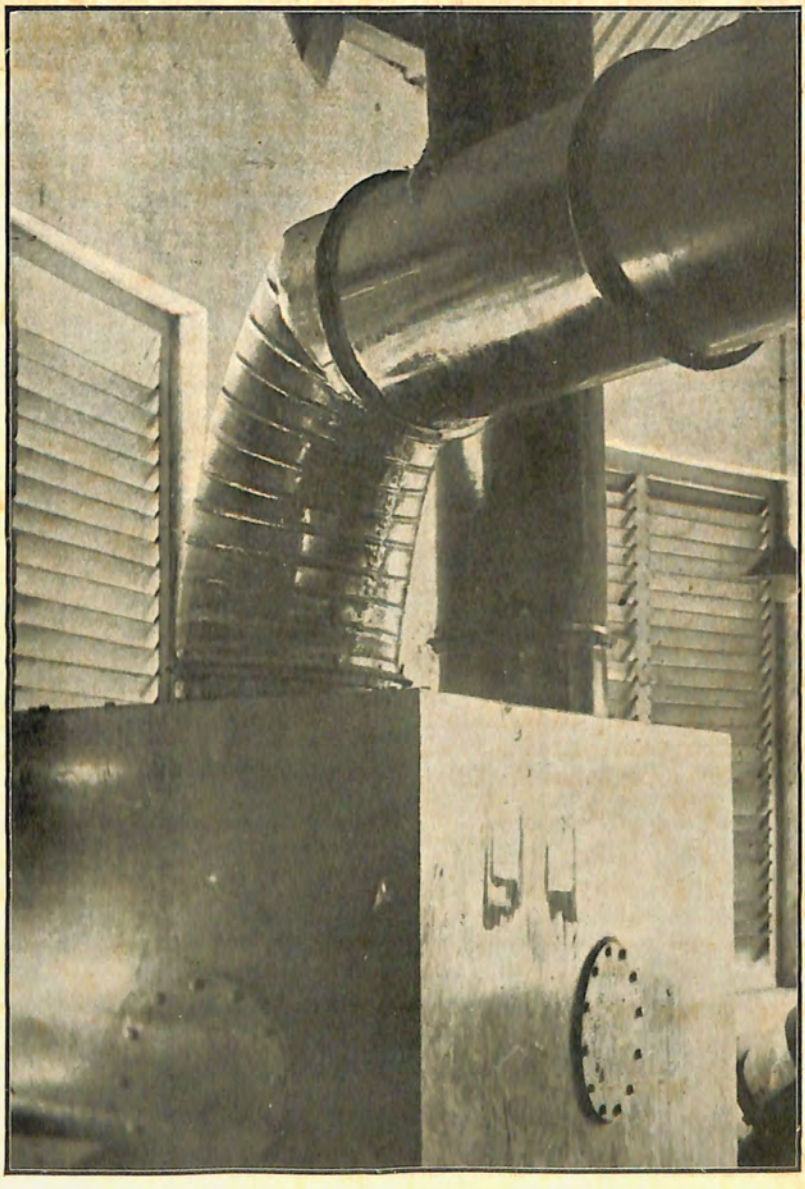
Four hundred and twelve female adolescents, not included in the above were employed in factories.

There was a reduction from 922 to 460 in the number of children employed, and women employed in Bombay and the mofussil were 2,768 more and 433 more respectively.

Seventy-eight cases against 11 factories for the irregular employment of women resulted in the imposition of fines totalling Rs. 1,225.



Localised exhaust ventilation of buffing wheels. (exhaust trunk on left).



Dust collecting chamber before discharge outside the department.

VI—Fencing of Machinery.

9. Efforts have been continued to obtain and maintain fencing to a good standard and were more particularly necessary in smaller factories and mofussil concerns. A standard plan for Gurhal factories sent to all factories has, together with prosecutions, resulted in the provision of satisfactory fencing in the majority of these factories.

A revised pamphlet on Fencing of Machinery in Cotton Gins and Presses, embodying the changes in rules was circulated to factories. Slackness in providing and compelling certain workers to use tight clothing provided free of charge is reported in some ginning factories. Four were successfully prosecuted with a total fine of Rs. 105.

Attention has been given to the fitting and correct maintenance of reducing valves to ensure safe steam supplies to sizing and finishing machines. Ahmedabad particularly required special attention and the Millowners' Association there co-operated in circularising factories on this point.

The case was noted in last year's report of a small mofussil concern not subject to the Factories Act in which after one man was killed advice was given regarding fencing, this was not followed and a second fatality occurred after the occupier had been warned through the District Magistrate of his liabilities under the Indian Penal Code when using machinery. A prosecution under the Indian Penal Code after delays totalling a year and a half has resulted in the son of the owner being fined a total of Rs. 400. The concern has since been declared a factory under section 5.

It was necessary to institute 40 cases for failure to maintain fencing. Convictions were secured in 39 which resulted in fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 being imposed. One case is pending.

VII—Accidents.

10. The severity classification of accidents in the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed daily.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1933	38	1,329	4,058	5,425	1·48
1934	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	1·60
1935	36	1,689	5,100	6,825	1·62
1936	43	1,680	5,320	7,043	1·79
1937	35	1,971	6,242	8,248	1·89

The classification by "cause" is shown in the following table :—

	Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I	*Machinery*—				
	(*a*) Prime movers	1	25	26	52
	(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
	(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys ..	..	15	15	30
	(2) Belts	9	89	135	233
	(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
	(1) Hoists	1	6	..	7
	(2) Other lifting gears	..	4	4	8
	(*d*) Working machinery—				
	(1) Textile machinery—				
	(*a*) Blow room machinery ..	..	58	41	99
	(*b*) Carding machinery ..	1	81	79	161
	(*c*) Drawing machinery ..	..	31	16	47
	(*d*) Speed frames ..	..	35	40	75
	(*e*) Spinning machinery ..	..	63	103	166
	(*f*) Looms	..	215	697	912
	(*g*) Calenders	..	24	9	33
	(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery.	2	222	202	426
	(2) Machine tools	2	50	187	239
	(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery.	1	84	68	153
II	*Transport*—				
	(*a*) Rolling stock on lines	..	16	25	41
	(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	6	28	34
III	*Persons falling*—				
	(*a*) From altitudes	3	72	104	179
	(*b*) Into excavations and pits ..	..	13	28	41
	(*c*) On level	1	58	188	247
IV	*Falling objects*—				
	(*a*) Handled by injured person ..	1	206	838	1,045
	(*b*) Not handled by injured person ..	..	30	116	146
V	*Hand tools* (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—				
	(*a*) In hands of injured person ..	..	91	917	1,008
	(*b*) In hands of other person ..	..	3	52	55
VI	*Electricity*	3	3	16	22
VII	*Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases*	..	26	75	101
VIII	*Explosions and fires*—				
	(*a*) Boilers and steam pressure equipments	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other explosions	1	1	3	5
	(*c*) Fires	1	1	2	4
	(*d*) Hot substances and flames ..	2	63	179	244
IX	*Miscellaneous*—				
	(*a*) Heat prostration	..	..	1	1
	(*b*) Violence	1	1	12	14
	(*c*) Stepping on or striking objects ..	1	68	399	468
	(*d*) Others	2	298	1,610	1,910
	Total ..	33	1,958	6,215	8,206

There was an increase in accidents reported, and in the rate per 100 persons which rose from 1·79 to 1·89. The fatal accident rate was lower than at any time during the last fourteen years although the year under report was one of increased activity in many trades. In addition to 8,206 legal accidents classified there were 843 " not legal " accidents reported. Accidents classified as " Miscellaneous—Others "—largely manual labour handling materials—increased by 385 and those due to falling objects handled by the injured person by 345 ; accidents on Textile machinery show an increase under all heads but allowing for increased employment in this industry there is not an increase of importance except in the case of " looms " which increased by 254 (mainly minor due to causes within the control of the weavers) and for " Unclassified textile machinery " (which includes machine bleaching, dyeing and finishing for which several new departments have been installed) from 299 to 426. An unsatisfactory increase occurred under " Belts, transmission machinery " which increased from 150 to 233, there were 3 more fatalities and 37 more serious accidents than last year. Sufficient care does not appear to be paid to proper repair and maintenance of belts in several cases, especially mills running day and night shifts. Greater activity particularly in the Textile industry with the large increase in night shift employment of partially trained or untrained labour together with better reporting have had a cumulative effect in producing the increases noted. The number of accidents reported on night shift was 1,217 and was more than one quarter of the accidents reported from cotton mills during day shifts.

The effect of short time working upon the incidence of accidents is shown by reports from a Railway workshop employing 1,704 persons 260 working days during 1937 showing 246 accidents, compared with 554 accidents amongst 1,765 persons employed 297 working days during 1936, the accident rate being roughly half the ordinary rate.

274 accidents were reported to women.

11. *Safety Committees.*—The Committees noted in the last year's report continue to do very useful work and attempts have been made to start others. Ahmedabad has very few active committees in spite of the Inspector's efforts and a recommendation from the Millowners' Association ; possibly with the formation of a local branch of the Safety First Association in that City with the assistance of the Rotary Club more interest may be aroused in the very useful work which can be done by Safety Committees if the agents are really interested.

Workmen's Compensation.—The staff has continued to assist injured persons to obtain compensation particularly in districts and numbers of printed pamphlets in the local languages have again been distributed to assist in making the rights of the injured persons better known.

The Director of Agriculture has endeavoured to bring home to gurhal factory managements that it was in their own interests to insure against accidents and claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the result however has not been encouraging yet as only 18 out of 100 approached have insured.

VIII—Prosecutions.

12. Four hundred and forty-two cases were instituted against 128 factories by the full-time staff. Convictions were secured in 431 cases against 121 factories with fines of Rs. 15,292, whilst 11 cases against 7 factories are pending. In addition, 6 cases were successfully instituted by the ex-officio inspectors resulting in fines of Rs. 155. Of the pending cases for the last year against 4 factories 10 cases against 3 were successfully concluded with fines of Rs. 421 and 7 cases against a factory were withdrawn due to the death of the accused. In cases against 3 ginning factories in one district the occupiers were acquitted under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Although the District Magistrate was approached to accept an appeal and he agreed that the acquittal was wrong he did not sanction the appeal.

The enhanced penalty section has proved effective in two prosecutions on second convictions and two on third convictions with satisfactory penalties.

Some mofussil Courts imposing fines as low as Rs. 5 per case when it concerns irregular employment do not appear to realise that such low penalties do not prove any deterrent.

The dhobighats hand bleaching mill cloth in Ahmedabad continued to require a good deal of attention, the formerly unregulated places notified at the end of the previous year being responsible for numerous complaints regarding wages for which no legal action could be taken as the Payment of Wages Act had not then been extended to the notified factories. In spite of this in most cases Inspectors had been able to obtain redress. A prosecution was instituted against the manager of a ginning factory at Viramgaum under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code, as a young apparently underage boy had received injuries to his hand and a false report had been submitted. The manager was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 out of which Rs. 50 have been paid to the injured boy.

IX—Housing.

13. During the year the following slum improvement and housing schemes were carried out by the Municipality of Bombay :—

	Approximate cost. Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) 38 Semi-permanent rooms at Parel Village Road	24,220	0	0
(*b*) 96 and 82 semi-permanent rooms at Suparibaug and Dadar ..	1,00,085	0	0
(*c*) 150 Semi-permanent rooms at Dharavi near Andhra Valley Sub-station	92,047	0	0
(*d*) 150 Semi-permanent rooms at Dharavi Village	72,713	0	0

The General Wage Census, Part I, Third Report, pages 61-64, published by the Labour Office in 1937 gives information regarding housing provided by cotton mill employers. These figures include housing

provided by the Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society—a Limited liability Company launched by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association which has built 435 tenements. In addition about 3,000 tenements have been built by outside agencies in mill localities since 1933. The Ahmedabad Municipality has put up since last year 100 tenements at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The Majur Mahajan Sangh have spent Rs. 75,000 on 125 two room tenements. 350 tenements have been built on the hire purchase system by the Pritampur and Gajanand Societies in Ahmedabad.

The best accommodation for industrial workers at Ahmedabad has been provided by the Ahmedabad Electricity Company at Sabarmati Power Station.

X—General.

14. On 8th November 1937 Government extended the provisions of the Factories Act to two classes of factories, viz. Oil Mills and Saw Mills and some of the provisions of the Act to twelve other classes, in most cases to concerns employing 10 or more workers whether power is used or not. (The Notification is printed on pages 25 and 26 of this report.) Certain important provisions of the Payment of Wages Act have since been applied to these concerns.

Information obtained with the assistance of District and Municipal Officers indicates that in all probability about 1,000 concerns employing approximately 15,000 workers should eventually be subject to control. Owing to the usual difficulties experienced with a larger proportion of the small and border line concerns than with the larger factories, it will take some time to bring all under control unless the staff is materially increased.

In some industries and trades affected there is an appreciable proportion of workers employed in places which Government does not at present possess powers to regulate but which the proposed Shops Bill would cover. Complaints are made with some justification by owners of notified factories and workers regarding regulation of only a portion of the places, in piece-work trades owners complain of the impossibility of retaining workers owing to higher wages earned in unregulated places, whilst in trades on time payment, the workers complain of long hours in the unregulated concerns.

Other recent additional legislation—the Payment of Wages Act and the Hazardous Occupation Rules also involved considerable extra work, but it is satisfactory to report that the usual standard of inspection and check visits was maintained in most districts, it was however impossible to devote as much time as usual to welfare activities.

Possibly now that Government activities in the interest of the workers have been extended, ex-officio Inspectors may find more time to assist in regulating conditions in mofussil factories. Owing to extra work in other directions and the need for economy in travelling expenses the whole-time staff cannot make more than the minimum inspections and check visits required in some districts.

Special efforts made to comb out a number of unregistered perennial and seasonal factories resulted in a number being registered and ten prosecuted.

15. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*—A number of ginning factories had been constructed without having received sanction for plans as laid down. In two cases prosecutions under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act were instituted and resulted in fines of Rs. 40 in each case. Local ex-officio Inspectors could assist by making this requirement better known and also by reporting construction of new factories to this office as soon as possible.

16. *Creches.*—With the opening of the David Mill creche 29 mills in Bombay now provide creches,—with one exception of a high standard—in which the average daily attendance in each is 18·7. Two new creches are expected to open shortly in the Dawn and Dhanraj Mills, whilst one old creche will shortly be removed to a more suitable building. Several mofussil mill creches are also excellent and during the year the Lady Inspector has visited most of these. The efforts of the Lady Inspector, Dr. Ribeiro in obtaining better arrangements and maintaining a high standard of creches have produced excellent results in Bombay and it is a great pity that the Ahmedabad Mills do not, with few exceptions, approach the Bombay standard. Twenty-five Ahmedabad creches were found to require improvements. Rules have since been published requiring compulsory creches under satisfactory supervision in factories employing 100 or more women, and it is hoped that the standard produced by voluntary efforts in this increasingly popular form of welfare work will not be lowered.

17. *Health Exhibitions.*—The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association held 15 exhibitions in mills outside Bombay at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Barsi, Amalner, Dhulia and Jalgaon at which some 43,650 workers and their wives and children attended. In Bombay City 3 exhibitions and cinema shows and 2 cinema shows only were held and attended by some 12,000 persons. Riots in Bombay and strikes in Ahmedabad prevented several more being held as arranged. In the Khatau Makanji Mill a prize was given for the baby making the best progress since attendance at the mill creche.

18. *First Aid.*—The St. John's Ambulance Association kindly consented to arrange classes for training in First Aid work in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona. During the year 463 persons attended the classes. Of these 277 appeared for examination and 214 received certificates for passing. There have been one or two persons attending from each factory and numbers of small concerns have co-operated. In Bombay Mr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, has taken a very keen interest in these successful classes. Some of the smaller factories and a few in districts have been very slack in making provision for the first-aid box required by the rules and prosecutions will probably be necessary after the failure of warnings.

19. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The 44 existing societies appear to be functioning very satisfactorily and good work for the benefit of the operatives continues. The managers, secretaries and others serving on an entirely voluntary basis deserve full credit for their work. Debt redemption has continued to receive attention. The Manchester Mill

Society has a membership of 95·62 per cent. of the mill strength with a share capital of Rs. 82,834. Total debts of Rs. 2,069 were compounded for Rs. 684. The average savings per member were Rs. 80 for the year. Similar instances could be quoted from a number of other societies.

Five new societies are likely to be started in Bombay shortly.

In Ahmedabad although the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association agreed to assist the movement and a beginning was arranged in six mills through agents promising to lend the amount necessary for a start free of interest, it was not found possible to make any progress owing to a proposal made by the Textile Labour Association. It is satisfactory however to be able to report that this will be withdrawn and in the coming year there is a possibility of some of these societies being started.

The *Labour Gazette* for March 1937 gives details of an enquiry into working class indebtedness showing the ratio of indebtedness to monthly income to be an average of 6·96 in Ahmedabad which is more than twice that for Bombay, whilst for workers earning less than Rs. 20 a month in Ahmedabad the ratio is 13·83. As the cheap loan department of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association had to be closed down it is all the more necessary that Ahmedabad should work co-operative credit societies to assist in reduction of the very heavy indebtedness which forms one of the most serious causes of the low standard of living.

20. *Sports Clubs.*—Amongst the few factories which run sports clubs for workers the Khatau Makanji with 510 members and the Kohinoor Mill deserve mention.

21. *Welfare Work.*—The Bombay Millowners' Association has appointed a special Labour Officer whilst the Century and Khatau Makanji Mills have also appointed welfare officers and a great deal of useful work is done in these mills. It is understood that other mills are considering making appointments.

22. *Dhobighat Shelters.*—Shelters have been provided by three more Ahmedabad mills for dhobighat workers to protect them from the sun in the Nutan, New Swadeshi and New Rajpur mills. These workers are in nearly all cases employed by contractors and in addition to having to work under bad conditions have many difficulties regarding their pay. The Inspector's efforts have been assisted by the Payment of Wages Act and in most cases payments have been obtained without applications to the authority.

23. *Exemptions.*—Sixty-seven short exemptions were granted under section 44 (2) to factories or small departments of factories during the year under report.

24. *Fires.*—Only one serious fire was noted in the spinning department of an Ahmedabad mill. No person was killed.

25. *Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.*—Returns were received from all, except four of the 510 working factories amenable to the Act and the usual statistical information is attached. The Act was extended from

1st November 1937 to the districts of Ahmedabad, Poona, Bijapur and Kolaba but claims from the additional areas will not be effective until next year. Although there was an increase of 3,751 in the number of women employed the number of claims paid per 100 women employed fell from 9·75 to 7·47 and was lower than any year since the Act was introduced. The largest decrease being in Ahmedabad with a change in rate from 12·43 to 9·55. The average per claim has increased in Bombay from Rs. 25-14-9 to 26-13-3 and in Ahmedabad from Rs. 25-9-6 to Rs. 27-6-6 ; the maximum obtainable is Rs. 28 which may be obtained if the woman absents herself for the four weeks permitted before confinement so that it is clear that the majority are taking full advantage of this.

Pre-maternity benefits enabling women to take four weeks' benefit when leaving work before confinement were paid to 1,640 women, nearly half the total number receiving benefits.

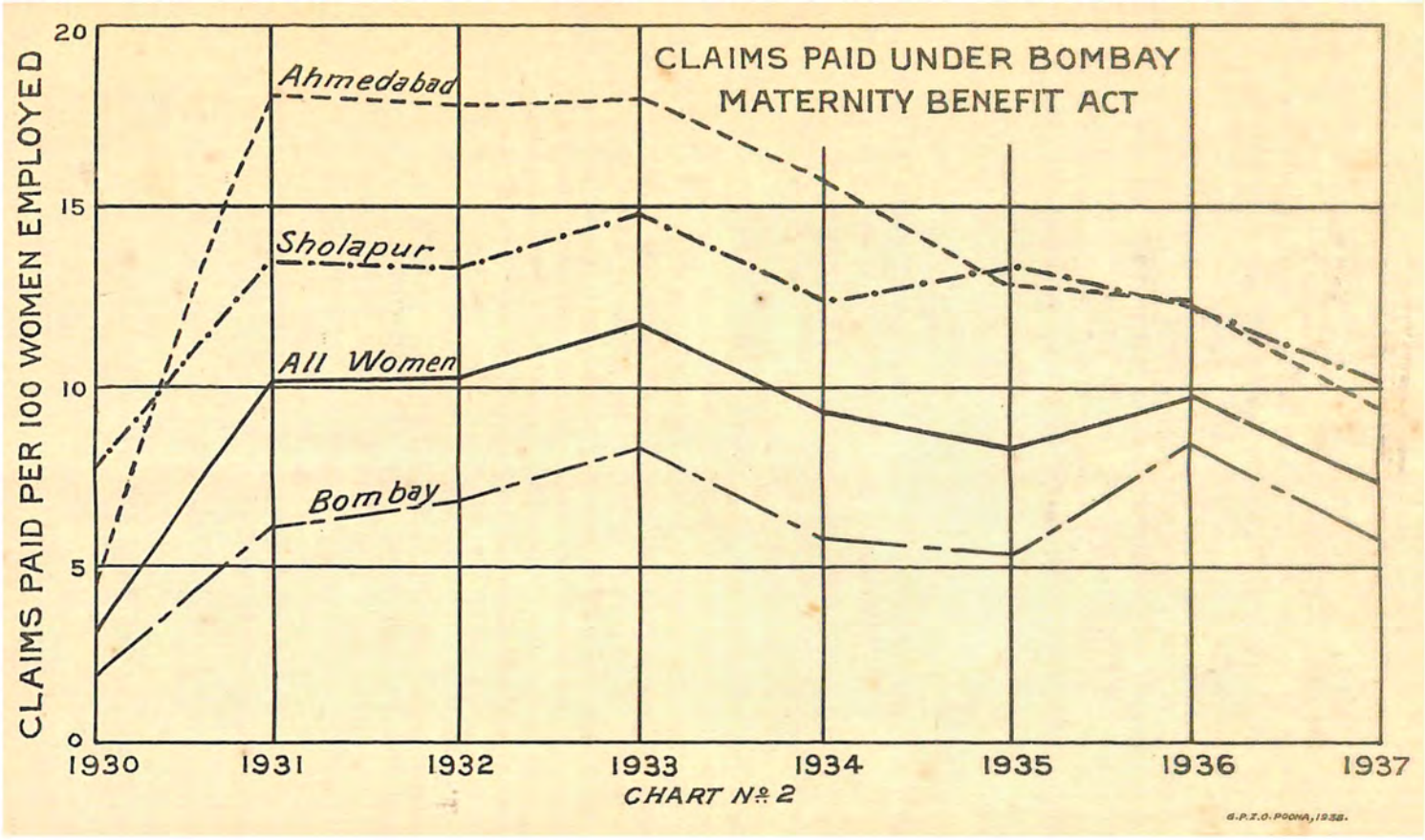
In Ahmedabad there was an increase of this type of payment from 262 to 348 but in Bombay there was a decrease from 904 to 637.

Chart No. 2 shows the percentage of women employed in factories covered by the Act who were paid benefits for all women employed and similar figures for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur since the Act was enforced.

Since the Act was enforced 41,498 claims have been reported of which 37,606 were paid to mothers and 307 to other persons, indicating a very low mortality rate due to confinement amongst working class women, the total amount paid being approximately Rs. 8,69,682 paid by employers alone.

The following figures show the ratio of women to men employed in cotton mills in 1930 when the Act was enforced and for 1937 in the three main centres of employment. Owing to the fact that the employment of women at night is prohibited the large increase of men employed at night has affected the percentage figures but there was a very considerable drop in the numbers of women now finding employment in cotton mills although considerably more men are now employed :—

Centre.	Year.	Number of men employed.	Number of women employed.	Percentage— Women / Men.
Bombay	1930 ..	98,377	29,163	29·5
	1937 ..	1,23,649	23,546	19·0
Ahmedabad	1930 ..	55,707	12,968	23·2
	1937 ..	95,071	9,876	14·0
Sholapur	1930 ..	13,647	4,494	32·9
	1937 ..	14,831	4,168	28·0


CLAIMS PAID UNDER BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT
CLAIMS PAID PER 100 WOMEN EMPLOYED
20
15
10
5
0
Ahmedabad
Sholapur
All Women
Bombay
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
CHART No. 2
G.P.I.O. POONA, 1938.

26. *Payment of Wages Act.*—The Payment of Wages Act was brought into force from 28th March 1937 and in the first instance was applied to all factories registered under section 2 (*j*) of the Factories Act, 1934. Preliminary enquiries and preparation of Rules framed by the Government of Bombay had entailed considerable work in the previous year. The detailed enquiries carried out in districts and particular factories with regard to complaints and the various irregularities discovered added very considerably to the work of the department.

The Bombay Millowners' Association after discussions with the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Labour Officer adopted amended Standing Orders and circulated a Note for the guidance of mill managements. In Ahmedabad the Millowners' Association proposed Standing Orders on the lines of those adopted by the Bombay Millowners' Association, but owing to differences of opinion with the Textile Labour Association these failed to materialise. The Inspector at Ahmedabad with the Millowners' Association's co-operation held a number of discussions with managers and other representatives of the mills to remove difficulties and explain the requirements. A note on the Act and Rules was prepared by the Department and sent to every factory but in the case of smaller factories the staff found it necessary to spend a very considerable amount of time in explanations and enquiries, apart from complaints, particularly after the Act had become better known to the workers and normal factory inspection work necessarily suffered. Owing to the Act being enforced from 28th March 1937 when many seasonal factories had closed down, the provisions were not fully understood in some areas until nearly the close of the following season.

Three months' notice was given by Government of their intention to extend the principal provisions of the Act to all factories which have been or may be declared as factories under section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, and this extension took effect from 27th February 1938.

Staff.—Work in connection with this Act has been carried out by the Factory Inspection Staff and one Inspector specially appointed for the Payment of Wages Act with headquarters at Ahmedabad, but, owing to this appointment only taking effect from 1st October 1937, the assistance afforded was not very material during the year under report.

The chief immediate result of the application of the Act was the stoppage of the old practice of selling damaged cloth to weavers in Ahmedabad and in the few remaining mills in Bombay which had not previously followed the recommendation of the Bombay Millowners' Association in the matter, as well as some mills in districts.

Details under various headings are given below:—

Responsibility for payment of wages.—Generally the more serious irregularities in the larger factories have been with reference to wages of workers employed by contractors.

Fixation of wage periods not exceeding one month has only proved difficult in the case of certain workers, mainly the engineering staff engaged by the season in cotton ginning and pressing factories, many of which continue to follow the old custom of paying advances during the season with a final settlement at the conclusion. Some at least of the workers prefer this system and are reluctant to give it up.

Time of payment, has been complied with in the case of the large majority of employees but many cases were found of one month, one and half months and in four cases four months' delayed wages. In most cases payments were secured and no recourse to section 15 was necessary, notable exceptions being—

(*i*) the printing industry, in which owing to keen competition many factories appear to be working with very small capital with the result that in several cases workers have been compelled to wait until bills have been collected. Some of these factories have since adopted a wage period from 16th to 15th of the month with payments before the 22nd to help ease matters ;

(*ii*) seasonal cotton ginning and pressing factories in many cases continued to make payment otherwise than on a working day. The bazar day is popular with many workers, whilst in a poor season, during which factories work only 2 or 3 days a week, it is not easy to arrange payments on a working day and notify this day beforehand. Numbers of warnings have been given.

Place where payment is made.—Cases have been noted of workers employed, by contractors being paid at the contractor's residence where the records were also kept. In most of the cases noted payments have since been made in the factory.

Payment in kind.—In five small factories men were paid wages and given food and lodging ; this has now been stopped and the men receive full wages including the value of food and lodging.

Security Deposits.—In a type foundry and some printing presses one full month's wages were kept as security ; the practice is now stopped.

Deductions—(a) Fines.—Lists have been drawn up and sanctioned of offences for which fines may be imposed and the purposes for which the Fines' Fund may be utilised and specifying the officers empowered to inflict fines. These have been adopted by a large number of factories and efforts to secure their adoption by others inflicting fines continue.

Very few cases of fines in excess of the amount permissible have been found. But difficulty has been experienced in obtaining maintenance of records of fines and accounts in a satisfactory manner. If some of the factories concerned maintain other accounts in the same manner, it is difficult to understand how a balance sheet is ever produced.

1,334 factories reported that no fines were imposed, of these 716 were perennial and 618 seasonal. In a number of factories the Fines' Funds have accumulated relatively large amounts and few disbursements from them on sanctioned purposes have taken place. Other cases have been noted of factories closed for various reasons; in those which reopened under different management efforts were made to secure the transfer of the Fund to the new management. There will be however cases of some factories being closed permanently and some provision will have to be made to secure that the Fines' Fund is not lost to the workers. Consideration will also have to be given to the question of seeing that Fines' Funds are regularly utilised for the benefit of the workers.

The statistics in the table below show the relative incidence etc. of fines compared to wages, district by district, in those cotton mills which inflict fines.

Statistics concerning cotton mills inflicting fines in each district.

Serial No.	District.	Number of working mills.	Number of mills fining.	Number of men affected.	Wages earned.	Number of cases of fines.	Amount of fines.	Amount of fine per case.	Percentage of fines to maximum fine permissible.	Percentage of fines to wages earned.	Remarks.
					Rs.		Rs.	As.			
1	Bombay*	72	66	120,261	4,54,82,680	336,949	79,902	3·58	5·55	·176	*Two mills worked part year only.
2	Ahmedabad†	91	52	63,654	2,46,49,770	210,483	52,915	4·1	6·9	·214	†Three mills worked part year only.
3	Broach and Panch Mahals‡ ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡Correct information could not be obtained.
4	Kaira	1	1	1,920	6,99,959	9,814	3,828	6·24	17·5	·545	
5	Surat	2	1	283	86,368	1,478	696	7·55	25·7	·805	
6	Thana	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No fines imposed.
7	Bombay Suburban	5	3	4,155	13,18,868	3,516	598	2·73	1·45	·0454	
8	East Khandesh	5	5	5,011	13,31,882	19,598	4,568	3·72	11·0	·343	
9	West Khandesh	3	1	2,028	4,78,039	7,414	2,280	4·86	15·3	·477	
10	Poona	1	1	1,320	3,55,695	4,239	967	3·68	8·75	·271	
11	Sholapur	11	9	14,605	38,92,615	41,284	9,023	3·5	7·42	·231	
12	Belgaum	2	2	1,242	2,00,599	284	59	2·07	·94	·0394	Two mills worked part year only.
13	Dharwar	4	3	3,096	4,37,489	5,446	1,754	5·16	12·8	·323	

The number of cases of fines inflicted bears no relation to the number of individuals fined, and with the usual system adopted in factories it is not possible to obtain such information without considerable extra work. The large majority of small concerns report that no fines are inflicted.

(*b*) *Deductions for absence from duty.*—A few irregularities were noted under this head and the old " double Khada " system of deducting two days' wages for absence on one day, particularly on Saturday or Monday, appears to have been discontinued.

Deductions at $1\frac{1}{4}$ rate or more for lateness in the printing and engineering industries have been discontinued.

Factories working a " short " Saturday in some cases paid a full day for a part day's work and deductions for absence on the part day were for a full day. This was not in accordance with section 9 (2) and moreover was unreasonable because the men had already worked 50 hours out of the 54 they had to put in in the week. The practice has been discontinued. A few factories were unaware that deductions for breach of contract i.e., forfeiture of wages could not be made, except in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 9 and then only when rule 16 (2) was complied with. In several cases deductions were returned but in others it was not possible to get into touch with workers. Many factories also made enquiries whether pay could be withheld or deductions made for leaving without notice. They were informed that this could only be done in the circumstances noted above.

(*c*) *Deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody etc.*—As these cannot be held to cover damage to goods in process, one of the most important immediate effects of this Act was to prevent cloth worth approximately Rs. 7,00,000 per year being sold to cotton mill weavers, in Ahmedabad, and proportionate amounts in some other centres. Bombay mills had generally discontinued this system prior to the enforcement of the Act and Sholapur mills had never adopted it.

(*d*) *Deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer.*—As a result of enquiries made and representations to employers, reductions in rents from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. were secured in four mills in districts affecting 722 rooms.

(*e*) *Deductions for services rendered.*—A limited number of deductions have been approved for services rendered which are definitely beneficial to the workers and not a source of profit to the employers.

Provision has also been made for deductions on account of Provident Funds and Co-operative Societies and for a small number of services in individual factories. Five Provident Funds are " recognised " whilst ten have received Government sanction and five are under consideration, these will shortly be placed on a more satisfactory footing and become

" recognised " provident funds as defined in section 58A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922.

(*f*) *Deductions for recovery of advances.*—Few irregularities have been noted so far except in the silk weaving factories in Surat.

(*g*) *Other deductions.*—Some unusual deductions have been found and either altered or stopped and in most cases refund of the illegal deductions was obtained [except in the case of (*i*) which would have been against the interests of the workers]—

(*i*) deductions for Life Insurance Policies. (Premia are now paid by the workers themselves.) ;

(*ii*) deductions for charity of 3 to 6 pies per rupee from wages ;

(*iii*) 10 per cent. deduction for " tithe " ;

(*iv*) 2 pies per rupee on account of Insurance Premia for accidents covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act ;

(*v*) interest charged on advances of earned wages, which is not now permitted. In one mill these advances amounted to Rs. 17,000 a month giving Rs. 531 interest at ½ an anna per rupee with no risk. The practice of charging interest has been stopped but advances continue to be given.

Applications to Authorities and Prosecutions.—Reports from Authorities appointed under section 15 have been obtained showing that during the year 36 applications were made affecting 1,532 workers in respect of Rs. 18,868 wages and Rs. 3,051 as compensation for which orders were made. Rs. 6,679 wages and Rs. 1,188 compensation for 737 workers covered by 25 applications have so far been recovered. The delay in the other cases has been due to various causes such as the paymaster absconding, the factory going into liquidation, death of factory owner etc.

Display of Abstracts of the Act and Notices.—(*i*) Abstracts of the Act have been displayed but difficulties have been experienced in obtaining satisfactory maintenance and care of them in some of the smaller, and in the seasonal factories.

(*ii*) Notices specifying rates of wages (required by Rule to be displayed in each department of every cotton spinning and weaving factory) have been obtained without much difficulty except in departments worked under contractors for which many warnings have been given, but here also satisfactory maintenance cannot be reported in all cases.

(*iii*) Other notices required have generally been posted.

Annual Returns and Statistics.—Annual returns have been received with the exception of 18 non-seasonal and 31 seasonal factories known to have worked during the year under report (excluding Federal Railway factories, which are now administered by the Railway Labour Supervisor and have been omitted). A large percentage of these have had to be returned for corrections and additions. Statistics shown in the Statement " A "

have been obtained from the annual returns which it has not been possible to check in detail. The actual wages payable in some industries are more than the totals shown, notably in Textile Mills in Ahmedabad and other centres in which it is customary to employ some workers through contractors and for which it has not been possible to obtain detailed information of wages paid. It is doubtful whether factories have shown wages payable, i.e., without making deductions for fines, etc., sanctioned and imposed as instructed on the annual return or whether the actual wages paid to workers have been shown in some cases. It also appears that numbers of factories have not submitted true averages of persons employed, particularly for night shifts. There was considerable confusion owing to the Act being enforced from 28th March and many factories submitted figures for 9 months only, whilst the majority were for the year, and this was responsible for the delay in submission of this report.

General.—The majority of the larger factories and many of the smaller financially sound factories have attempted to comply with the requirements of the Act, but differences of opinion as to the meaning of certain portions of the Act and Rules are the subject of test cases. The more important test cases are with regard to the payment of various bonuses, such as quantity, quality and attendance bonuses paid to piece work weavers and attendance bonus paid to time workers in factories in some centres upon fulfilment of certain conditions. Other than these, considering the short period the Act has been in operation there have been remarkably few cases noted of non-compliance with the more important sections, when these have been understood, except in the case of factories experiencing financial difficulties. If the claims of workers in such cases are to be met the existing laws relating to mortgages, insolvency, etc., will have to be drastically altered, in order to give arrears of wages priority over debenture holders, mortgagees etc., who so often step in and claim all the assets and the workers' wages are never paid.

Of complaints received by the Department the greater number have been satisfactorily settled without an application to the Authority, and the Factory Department is seen by the workers in a new light. In one instance, after the Inspector had obtained the payment of Rs. 3,500 arrears of pay in a medium size Printing Press, there were loud cheers for the Department. The numbers of workers making complaints not only with regard to Payment of Wages Act but also regarding Factories Act irregularities have increased considerably during the last year.

Some notes regarding enforcement of the Truck Acts in one of the Annual Reports on English Factories appear likely to prove applicable in India also. It is stated that for some years previous to the war in 1914 " enforcement of the Truck Act engaged a great deal of the time of the Inspectors as it necessitated close and detailed enquiry and carefully prepared reports which often had to be submitted for a legal opinion ", and later " Employers gradually found that the fining system was extraordinarily ineffectual, that it was always the same worker who was fined

for being late and that " fining workers until they do better " had no effect in the production of better work, and they came to realise that the result was more readily brought about by the introduction of a good training system and good conditions ".

In this Province whilst many textile mills and others have greatly improved conditions in various respects there are few who have any recognised system of training.

27. Increased work has once again made heavy demands upon all members of the inspection and clerical staff who willingly responded to the calls made on them.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
SECRETARIAT :

Bombay, 25th July 1938.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

POLITICAL AND REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1937.

No. 1822.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the classes of places in the Province of Bombay specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto, wherein on any one day of the twelve months preceding the date of this notification the number of workers mentioned against them in column 2 of the said Schedule was employed, to be factories for the purposes of the provisions of the said Act specified against them in column 3 of the said Schedule :— Factories Act, XXV of 1934.

THE SCHEDULE.

The class of places.	The number of workers employed.	The provisions of the Act to apply.
1	2	3
(1) All places wherein the process of manufacturing of leather goods or articles is carried on without the aid of power.	20 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(2) All places wherein the process of manufacturing bread, biscuits or confectionery is carried on with or without the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 24, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(3) All places wherein the process of printing, book-binding or type setting is carried on with or without the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 24, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(4) All places wherein the process of weaving cloth from cotton yarn is carried on with or without the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(5) All places wherein the process of dyeing cloth, yarn or articles is carried on with or without the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 24, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(6) All places wherein metal is manipulated into articles with or without the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 24, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(7) All places wherein the process of tanning is carried on without the aid of power.	20 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 19, 20, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(8) All places wherein the process of manufacturing bricks is carried on without the aid of power.	50 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

The class of places.	The number of workers employed.	The provisions of the Act to apply.
1	2	3
(9) All places commonly known as saw mills where the process of cutting or otherwise treating wood is carried on with the aid of power.	10 or more ..	The whole Act.
(10) All places wherein any manufacturing process enumerated in the Schedule to the Hazardous Occupations (Lead). Rules, 1937, is carried on and any place wherein any manufacturing process involving the use of any lead compound as defined in Rule 3 of the said Rules is carried on whether with or without the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Sections 9, 24, 30, 33 (4), 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(11) All places commonly known as general engineering works wherein the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapter V and sections 9, 24, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47 (1), 76* and 77.
(12) All places wherein the manufacturing process of extracting oil is carried on with the aid of power.	10 or more ..	The whole Act.
(13) All places commonly known as rice mills wherein the manufacturing process of cleaning rice from husks is carried on with the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapters IV and V and sections 9, 24, 30, 76* and 77.
(14) All places commonly known as ginning factories wherein the process of separating raw cotton from its seeds is carried on with the aid of power.	10 or more ..	Chapters IV and V and sections 9, 24, 30, 76* and 77.

*In so far as the posting of the abstract of the Factories Act and Rules is concerned, it shall be sufficient compliance with section 76 if the portions of the Abstract that affect each individual factory are posted.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

C. W. A. TURNER,

Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

	Bombay Provnce. i
	Rs.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	982
Perennial factories notified under section 5 (1) to whom the whole Act applies.	82
Perennial factories notified under section 5 (1) to whom the Act partially applies.	75
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (j) of the Act	643
Seasonal factories notified under section 5 (1) to whom the whole Act applies.	1
Seasonal factories notified under section 5 (1) to whom the Act partially applies.	13
Total ...	1,796
Total for the year 1936 ...	1,611

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

(Information in respect of factories as defined in Section 2 (j) and

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Breweries and distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)... ...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing Presses	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway workshops	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	8
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	72	91	4	1	2	4	5	5	3	...
Textiles. Hosiery	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	3	6	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous	24	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	106	109	4	1	46	5	6	5	3	...

No. II.

Factories.

those notified under Section 5 (1) to whom the whole Act applies.)

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1936.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10†	10†
10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	52	49
1	11	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	205	204
2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29
3	11	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	305	278

* One Government seasonal factory.
† These figures include one Government seasonal factory.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedábad.	Broach and Pánch Máhals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thaná.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. All other Factories —contd.										
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	General engineering ...	28	9	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Railway workshops ...	8	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	...
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	23	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	132	13	4	...	4	4	3	2	...	4
Minerals and Metals—											
	Foundries	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...
	Total ...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Coffee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Tobacco	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	30	7	3	1	...	...	7	...	1	3

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1936.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	9
...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	15	11
2	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	51	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	35
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	..	1	...	91	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	27
10	3	...	3	2	...	11	3	1	...	199	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	19	23
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4*
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	61	59

* These figures include 3 rice mills shown under seasonal factories in Nasik District.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Chemicals	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and bleaching	22	44	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Gas works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
Oil mills	11	4	14	6	2	...	...	19	11	3
Paints	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Total	57	49	15	6	2	3	10	19	11	3
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing, book-binding, etc.	63	9	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	70	13	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet making.	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	19	1	...	3	3	...	9	...	...	...
Total	36	2	2	3	5	...	10	...	...	...

No. II—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1936.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
...	3	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	79	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	17
1	4	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	187	152
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
21	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	104	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	7
22	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	116	116
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	7	5
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	6
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	26
7	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	70	49

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Brushes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gramophone records ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rubber goods ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	31	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	37	5	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Sugar factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gur factories ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bone mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	61	49	18	37	...	...	108	71	17
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	62	49	18	37	2	1	108	71	19
	Grand Total ...	505	264	79	32	100	19	45	137	86	37

No. II—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40*	37*
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	43
1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
5	...	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
7	29	14	...	26	31	80	...	...	...	548	582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13	31	93	1	26	31	80	...	...	...	642†	655‡
68	58	97	5	34	32	101	5	4	...	1,708	1,611

*This figure includes 11 cotton presses and 7 cotton cleaning factories.
†These figures do not include two Government seasonal factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".
‡These figures do not include one Government seasonal factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

(Information in respect of factories notified under

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Engineering (General)... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles—										
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Coach building and motor car repairing.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. General engineering ..	9	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Metal stamping	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Ship building and engineering.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. Miscellaneous	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	15	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Minerals and Metals—										
Foundries	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Rice mills	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco. Miscellaneous	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper and Printing—										
Printing, bookbinding, etc. ...	12	12	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	12	12	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides—										
Leather and shoes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.										
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	8	...	1
Total ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	1
Grand Total ...	35	24	3	5	2	4	...	9	...	3

No. II-A.

Factories.

section 5 (1) to whom the Act partially applies.)

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	88

STATEMENT

Average daily number of

(Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2 (*j*) and

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Breweries and distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Dockyards	1,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	49	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Printing presses	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	776
Railway workshops ...	6,670	...	...	...	...	403	115	766	...	857
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	463	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,823	103	...	...	...	628	115	815	...	1,896
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	147,356	108,586	2,014	2,057	1,704	335	5,199	6,230	2,673	...
Hosiery	75	1,492	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
Silk mills	204	180	...	...	1,060	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	819	...	...	...	...	822	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3,682	79	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	152,136	108,137	2,014	2,057	2,856	1,157	5,274	6,230	2,673	...

No. III.

workers by different Industries.

those notified under section 5 (1) to whom the whole Act applies.)

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1935.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,688	1,225
169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	1,188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	270
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48*	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	791
3,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,781	3,539
350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	1,838
131	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,048	9,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	201
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	225
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544†	545†
4,390	106	12	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	19,980	19,491
1,429	19,714	...	...	1,991	...	4,536	...	...	...	3,01,824‡	2,66,062‡
85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	1,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,473	1,095
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	1,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,824	2,658
1,514	19,714	...	...	1,991	...	4,536	...	...	...	310,289	272,597

* This figure includes the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
† These figures include the number of workers for one Government Seasonal Factory.
‡ These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
	2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	1,797	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Electrical engineering ...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	201	147	48	...	38	...	...	...	...	29
	General engineering ...	2,702	443	...	...	43	133	...	82	...	4
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	1,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	2,357	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Railway workshops ...	3,401	266	1,743	...	109	...	42	...	...	...
	Ship building and engineering.	1,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	1,404	...	...	...	...	54	28	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,063	863	1,791	...	195	187	90	82	...	113
	Minerals and Metals—										
	Foundries	784	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	906	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	304	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
	Coffee	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	25	44	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	644	164	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and ærated waters ...	347	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Tobacco	35	...	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	383	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	Total ...	1,803	265	81	100	...	...	483	...	16	76

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1936.
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,914	1,715
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	455	416
...	60	...	...	49	...	89	124	...	...	785	478
34	...	...	280	21	...	117	...	...	...	3,864	3,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	1,214
193	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,673	2,900
127	238	...	...	...	...	2,818	...	113	...	8,857	8,990
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	1,512
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	1,130	774
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	598
23	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,558	1,666
474	329	...	329	70	...	3,101	124	113	...	24,935	23,643
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	855	1,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	977	1,218
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	377
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	831
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	412
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	89*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	443	500
16	73	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	507*	449
64	73	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,971	2,910

*These figures include the number of workers for 3 rice mills shown under seasonal factories in Nasik District.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.										
Chemicals	185	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and bleaching ...	6,271	1,465	106	...	...	...	167	...	...	...
Gas works	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	1,340	1,363	...	...	...
Oil mills	1,235	263	468	327	127	...	...	736	422	55
Paints	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	801	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	836	...	...	...	...	185	133	...	...	...
Total ...	9,874	1,785	574	327	127	1,525	1,683	736	422	55
Paper and Printing.										
Paper mills	204	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing, bookbinding, etc.	5,653	410	...	...	120	58	164	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	158	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,015	623	...	...	120	58	164	...	...	...
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.										
Bricks and tiles	306	20	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet making.	498	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
Cement, lime and potteries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass	127	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	668	...	12	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,306	46	...	97	88	...	696	...	...	...
Total ...	2,905	66	106	97	143	...	730	...	...	...

No. III—*contd.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	343
29	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,165	6,729
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	4,416
...	87	...	8	82	29	96	...	...	...	3,935	2,758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	1,259	907
29	214	...	8	82	29	96	105	...	...	17,671	16,462
590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	889
1,322	...	62	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	7,843	7,511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	179
1,912	...	62	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	9,008	8,579
...	...	...	...	30	...	...	370	5	...	761	644
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	461
69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	65
183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	644
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	731	686
113	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	1,159
365	29	...	...	30	...	...	370	31	...	4,872	3,659

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.										
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Tanneries	164	46	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Miscellaneous	...	...	51	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides. — Total	164	46	51	118	...	...	46	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Brushes	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Gramophone records	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Laundries	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Rubber goods	..	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Miscellaneous	1,570	243	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Total	1,889	262	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
Seasonal Factories. — Gur factories	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Seasonal Factories. — Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	212	55	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	3,670	4,442	1,138	3,189	...	...	7,806	5,490	1,049
Seasonal Factories. — Miscellaneous	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. — Total	...	3,720	4,442	1,138	3,189	212	55	7,806	5,490	1,421
Grand Total	204,584	115,875	9,059	3,837	6,647	3,767	9,162	15,669	8,601	3,561

* These figures do not include the number of workers for two Government seasonal
† These figures do not include the number of workers for one Government seasonal

No. III—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.	Total for the year 1936.
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	38
...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	258
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	171
...	39	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,343	1,968
...	...	..	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,681	2,244
200	575	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,391	2,207
92	...	1,892	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028	1,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	196
302	1,235	423	...	1,109	1,182	4,335	...	...	...	35,370	36,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	42
594	1,810	3,578	25	1,109	1,182	4,335	...	...	...	40,106*	40,501†
9,342	22,314	3,689	362	3,319	1,211	12,157	599	236	...	483,991	391,771

*factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".
†factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT

Average daily number of workers

(Information in respect of factories notified under

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.	...									
Engineering (General) ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.										
Textiles—										
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	12	18	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	18	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
Engineering.										
Coach building and motor car repairing.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General engineering ...	122	83	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal stamping ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ship building and engineering.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel trunk, lock and cutlery.	...	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17
Total ...	206	105	...	20	..	..	...	...	...	17
Minerals and Metals—										
Foundries	24	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...

* There is only one factory under this

No. III-A.

by different Industries.

section 5 (1) to whom the Act partially applies.)

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	15	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	363
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	51

Industry but it did not furnish information.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.										
Food, Drink and Tobacco.										
Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous ...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	85	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Paper and Printing—										
Printing, bookbinding, etc ...	198	116	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...
Total ...	198	116	...	...	12	..	...	12	...	...
Processes connected with Skins and Hides—										
Leather and Shoes ...	121	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories—										
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	17	...	39	...	...	...	38	...	...
Total ...	...	17	...	39	...	...	...	38	...	...
Grand Total ...	660	276	12	59	25	51	...	50	...	29

No. III-A—*concld.*

Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
25	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	15	1,316

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of workers.

Industry.	Total for the year 1937.	Total for the year 1936.
All Industries.		
(Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) and those notified under section 5(1) to whom the whole Act applies)—		
Adults—		
Male	3,63,622	3,24,027
Female	65,853	62,652
Total ...	4,29,475	3,86,679
Adolescents—		
Male	3,644	3,481
Female	412	689
Total ...	4,056	4,170
Children—		
Male	397	807
Female	63	115
Total ...	460	922
Total, Average Daily Number ..	4,33,991	3,91,771
(Information in respect of factories notified under section 5(1) to whom the Act partially applies)—		
Adults—		
Male	1,143	.....
Female	38	.....
Total ...	1,181	.....
Adolescents—		
Male	29	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	29	.....
Children—		
Male	6	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	6	.....
Total, Average Daily Number ...	1,216	.....
Grand Total ...	4,35,207	3,91,771

STATEMENT No IV—*contd.*

Industry.	Total for the year 1937.	Total for the year 1936.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		
(Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) to whom the whole Act applies)—		
Adults—		
Male	2,56,007	2,23,119
Female	42,594	39,804
Total ...	2,98,601	2,62,923
Adolescents—		
Male	2,747	2,253
Female	256	265
Total ...	3,003	2,518
Children—		
Male	190	560
Female	30	61
Total ...	220	621
Total, Average Daily Number ...	3,01,824*	2,66,062*
(Information in respect of factories notified under section 5(1) to whom the Act partially applies—		
Adults—		
Male	75	.....
Female	6	.....
Total ...	81	.....
Adolescents—		
Male	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....
Children—		
Male	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....
Total, Average Daily Number ...	81	.....
Grand Total ...	3,01,905	2,66,062

* These figures include the weighted night average in cotton mills.

STATEMENT No. IV—*concld.*

Industry.	Total for the year 1937.	Total for the year 1936.
Seasonal Factories.		
(Information in respect of factories as defined in section 2(*j*) and those notified under section 5(1) to whom the whole Act applies—		
Adults—		
Male	23,377	23,878
Female	16,563	16,494
Total ...	39,940	40,372
Adolescents—		
Male	90	117
Female	70	76
Total ...	160	193
Children—		
Male	5	12
Female	1	.....
Total ...	6	12
Total, Average Daily Number ...	40,106*	40,577†
(Information in respect of factories notified under section 5(1) to whom the Act partially applies)—		
Adults—		
Male	66	.....
Female	28	.....
Total ...	94	.....
Adolescents—		
Male	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....
Children—		
Male	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....
Total, Average Daily Number ...	94	.....
Grand Total ...	40,200	40,577

* These figures do not include number of workers for two Government Seasonal factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

† These figures do not include number of workers for one Government Seasonal factory which is classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. V-A.

PERENNIAL FACTORIES.

(Bombay Province).

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Class of factories.	Total.	Number of factories																Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are							In which majority of workers are exempted from				
							For Men			For Women								
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Employing children	Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	
Factories as defined in section 2(j) and those notified under section 5(1) to whom the whole Act applies.	1064	899	11	16	210	812	15	183	853	14	58	494	41	...	39	35	125	1	13 factories did not furnish information.
Factories notified under section 5(1) to whom the Act partially applies.	75	5	...	...	19	53	1	...	4	...	...	3	3	* (67)	...	...	* (67)	* (67)	3 factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	1139	904	11	16	219	865	16	183	857	14	58	497	44	67	39	35	192	68	16 factories did not furnish information.

* The Act was partially applicable and these sections were not applied.

STATEMENT No. V-B.

SEASONAL FACTORIES.
(Bombay Province).

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

Class of factories.	Total.	Number of factories																	Remarks.
		In which intervals are			In which holidays are granted on		In which normal weekly hours are						Employing children.	In which majority of workers are exempted from					
							For Men.			For Women.									
		One hour or more.	Two half hours.	One half hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.		Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.	
Factories as defined in section 2(j) and those notified under section 5(1) to whom the whole Act applies.	644	544	...	...	126	499	11	32	510	11	37	457	...	81	9	90	90	...	10 factories did not furnish information.
Factories notified under section 5(1) to whom the Act partially applies.	13	7	...	...	...	7	...	2	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	657	551	...	...	126	506	11	34	515	11	39	461	...	81	9	90	90	...	16 factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured)

Districts.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Remarks.
Bombay Province ...	35	1,971	6,242	8,248	
Total Perennial ...	35	1,951	6,232	8,218	
Total Seasonal ...	...	20	10	30	
Total for the year 1936 ...	43	1,680	5,320	7,043	

STATEMENT

Convictions under the

Districts.	Number of convictions			
	Employment and hours of work.			Notices, Registers and Returns.
	General.	Women.	Children and adolescents.	
Bombay Province ...	252	78	17	44
Total Perennial ...	172	3	15	27
Total Seasonal ...	80	69	2	17
Total for the year 1936 ...	301	48	1	38

* This figure includes 10 convictions for 1936

No. VII.

Factories Act during 1937.

for offences relating to				Remarks.
Safety.	Health and Sanitation (including welfare).	Others.	Total.	
41	5	... ..	437 (141)	The persons convicted other than occupiers and managers, were as follows :—
15	1	.....	239 (85)	Two weaving masters ; one spinning master ; two dhobi contractors ; one folding contractor and one sizing master.
26	4	.....	198 (56)	The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
31	1	3	423* (119)	

decided subsequently convicting 4 persons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors)

Districts.	Number of factories inspected during the year.				Not inspected.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three time.			
Bombay Province ...	465	625	240	298	168*	1,796	*Of the 168 uninspected factories 71 were factories notified in November 1937, under section 5(*J*) of the Factories Act, 1934, of which 67 were perennial and four seasonal.
Total Perennial ...	161	369	216	287	106	1,139	
Total Seasonal ...	304	256	24	11	62	657	
Total for the year 1936.	536	500	224	293	58	1,611	

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 25th July 1938.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE MATERNITY BENEFITS PAID IN THE YEAR 1937.

Statement showing the statistical information paid in the

Town or District.	Average number of women employed daily.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, section 6 (*1*).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.
Bombay	26,689	1,705	1,510
Ahmedabad	10,168	1,105	968
Broach	402	55	51
Kaira	188	19	19
Surat	446	42	39
Thana	532	38	36
Bombay Suburban	1,965	191	176
East Khandesh	1,080	115	108
West Khandesh	704	88	88
Poona	420	6	7
Sholapur	4,229	486	438
Belgaum	22	.....	.....
Bijapur	14	.....	.....
Dharwar	976	120	116
Kolaba	88	.....	3
Total ...	47,923	3,970	3,559

Note.—The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, was extended to the Districts of

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 25th July 1938.

in respect of the maternity benefits year 1937.

Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefit paid.	Claims paid per 100 women employed.	Claims paid per 100 women employed in the year 1936.	Number of cases in which pre-maternity benefits were paid.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.				
15	40,911 6 0	5·71	7·79	637	
4	26,625 5 0	9·55	12·43	348	
.....	1,282 2 3	12·68	13·9	29	
.....	514 0 0	12·1	19·6	11	
.....	1,049 5 6	8·74	8·35	38	
.....	758 0 6	6·52	2·04	2	
1	3,219 11 9	9·0	10·43	52	
.....	2,141 3 3	10·0	13·08	32	
.....	1,558 1 3	12·5	13·35	74	
.....	91 8 0	1·66	2·5	1	
1	8,874 15 3	10·38	12·29	332	
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
.....	1,706 10 9	11·88	17·55	84	
.....	30 0 0	3·4	.....	...	
21	88,762 5 6	7·47	9·75	1,640	

Ahmedabad, Poona, Bijapur and Kolaba with effect from 1st November 1937.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Province.

STATEMENT

Statement of statistics relating to payment of

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.						Rs.
Breweries and Distilleries ...	Nasik ...	148	4	...	152	48,204
	Total ...	148	4	...	152	48,204
Dockyards	Bombay ...	1,668	20	...	1,688	8,61,649
	Total ...	1,668	20	...	1,688	8,61,649
Engineering (General) ...	Bombay .	915	2	...	917	5,81,115
Do. ..	Poona ...	161	...	...	161	50,993
	Total ...	1,076	2	...	1,078	6,32,108
Forage Presses* ...	Poona ...	14	34	...	48	386
	Total ..	14	34	...	48	386
Mints	Bombay ...	954	...	33	987	3,83,676
	Total ...	954	...	33	987	3,83,676
Ordnance factories ..	Bombay ...	150	...	...	150	51,095
Do. ...	Nasik ...	54	...	...	54	80,466
Do. ...	Poona ...	3,575	...	...	3,575	10,09,916
	Total ..	3,779	...	...	3,779	11,41,477

(*This is a

A.

wages to persons employed in factories.

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
601	48,805	97	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
601	48,805	97	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
3,750	8,65,399	1,498	355	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
3,750	8,65,399	1,498	355	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
352	5,81,467	4	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
...	50,993	65	22	57	60	1	2	...	...	3
352	6,32,460	69	26	57	60	2	4	...	...	5
548	934	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	1
548	934	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	3,83,676	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	3,83 676		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	51,095	18	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	80,466	1	2	4	24	...	...	...	...	1
...	10,09,916	1,061	610	6	6	...	1	...	...	2
...	11,41,477	1 080	617	10	30	...	2	...	...	4

seasonal factory).

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.						Rs.
Printing presses ...	Bombay ...	595	12	4	611	3,40,382
Do. ...	Nasik ...	776	...	...	776	2,74,898
Do. ...	Poona ...	349	...	...	349	97,322
	Total ...	1,720	12	4	1,736	7,12,602
Railway workshops ...	Bombay ...	35	...	...	35	19,028
	Total ...	35	...	...	35	19,028
Saw Mills	Kanara ...	66	14	...	80	18,310
	Total ...	66	14	...	80	18,310
Water pumping stations ...	Ahmedabad ...	34	...	...	34	25,046
Do. ...	Poona ...	102	...	15	117	31,831
	Total ...	136	...	15	151	56,877
Miscellaneous	Bombay ...	281	156	26	463	97,639
Do. ...	Ahmedabad ...	49	...	3	52	36,003
Do.* ...	Ahmednagar ...	8	2	...	10	244
	Total ...	338	158	29	525	1,33,886
	Grand Total ...	9,934	244	81	10,259	40,08,203

(*This is a

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amcunts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
10,893	3,51,275	1	32	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
...	2,74,898	13	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	97,322	77	22	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
10,893	7,23,495	91	56	...	...	2	6	...	...	6
...	19,028	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	19,028	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,852	20,162	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
1,852	20,162	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
...	25,046	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	31,831	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	56,877	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
25,915	1,23,554	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7
...	36,003	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
30	274	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
25,945	1,59,831	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10
43,941	40,52,144	2,885	1,075	67	90	20	30	1	...	33

seasonal factory).

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. All other Factories.						
Textiles.						Rs.
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	Bombay ..	85,894	23,581	38,632	1,48,137	4,68,58,983
	Ahmedabad ...	67,624	9,752	26,936	1,04,312	3,60,50,833
	Proach and Panch Mahals.	1,598	360	3	1,961	6,06,455
	Kaira ...	1,681	166	239	2,086	6,99,959
	Surat ...	905	240	508	1,653	4,52,288
	Thana ...	310	21	26	357	94,516
	Bombay Suburban.	4,328	803	67	5,198	13,85,921
	East Khandesh ...	4,981	851	30	5,862	13,31,882
	West Khandesh ...	2,070	579	12	2,661	4,83,059
	Poona ...	695	109	625	1,429	3,55,695
	Sholapur ...	14,303	4,169	941	19,413	39,90,904
	Belgaum ...	1,093	749	149	1,991	2,00,599
	Dharwar ...	2,737	1,265	391	4,393	4,45,959
	Total ...	1,88,219	42,645	68,589	2,99,453	9,29,57,053
Hosiery ...	Bombay ...	61	13	1	75	15,137
	Ahmedabad ...	914	137	436	1,487	2,36,434
	Bombay Suburban.	69	6	...	75	15,057
	Poona ...	63	11	10	84	16,457
	Total ...	1,107	167	447	1,721	2,83,085
Silk Mills ...	Bombay ...	122	68	9	199	31,953
	Ahmedabad ...	117	49	...	166	34,507
	Surat ...	614	101	29	744	1,47,483
	Total ...	853	218	38	1,109	2,13,943

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
44,53,777	5,13,12,760	3,56,949	79 901	8,855	1;445	6	62	4	...	72
16,84,277	3,77,35,110	2,10,483	52,915	1,148	578	37	73	5	2	91
59,677	6,66,132	624	2,182	...	...	2	3	1	...	3
28,315	7,28,274	9,814	3,828	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
31,229	4,83,517	1,478	696	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
2,409	96,925	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
1,42,877	15,28,798	3,516	598	...	...	2	5	...	...	5
1,05,246	14,37,128	19,598	4,568	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
60,829	5,43,888	7,414	2,280	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
12,772	3,68,467	4,239	967	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
5,00,324	44,91,228	41,284	9,023	3,955	679	2	4	...	...	11
86,477	2,87,076	284	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
89,118	5,35 077	5,446	1,754	240	45	1	3	...	...	4
72,57 327	10,02,14,380	6,61 129	1,58,771	14,198	2,747	57	166	10	2	204
2,89)	18,036	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
23,661	2,70,095	...	...	13	2	7	6	...	1	8
767	15,824	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,056	17,513	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
38,383	3,21,468	...	...	13	2	14	13	...	1	15
16,630	48,583	24	6	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
4,550	39,057	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6
12,492	1,59.975	...	...	3	2	19	18	1	...	19
33,672	2,47,615	24	6	3	2	27	27	1	...	28

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. All other Factories —contd.						
Textiles—contd.						Rs.
Woollen Mills ...	Bombay ...	593	193	30	819	1,72,714
	Thana ...	636	116	35	787	2,06,949
	Total ...	1,229	312	65	1,606	3,79,663
Miscellaneous ..	Bombay ...	2,431	818	502	3,751	9,66,959
	Ahmedabad ...	44	11	2	57	14,902
	Surat ...	58	3	...	61	10,568
	Total ...	2,533	832	504	3,869	9,92,429
	Grand Total ...	1,93,941	44,174	69,643	3,07,758	9,48,26,173
Engineering.						
Coach building and motor car repairing.	Bombay ...	1,792	...	43	1,835	10,04,304
	Bombay Suburban.	20	...	...	20	3,474
	Poona ...	97	...	...	97	40,155
	Total ...	1,909	...	43	1,952	10,47,933
Electrical Engineering ...	Bombay ...	437	4	1	442	1,39,646
	Total ...	437	4	1	442	1,39,646
Electrical Generating and transforming stations.	Bombay ...	154	...	13	167	73,625
	Ahmedabad ...	147	...	...	147	68,077
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	40	2	6	48	16,511
	Surat ...	....	...	38	38	1,923
	Nasik ...	29	...	...	29	13,986
	Sholapur ...	61	...	...	61	17,912
	Belgaum ...	45	...	4	49	14,000
	Dharwar ...	65	...	8	73	18,690
	Kolaba ...	72	...	40	112	79,379
	Total ...	613	2	109	724	3,04,103

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
36,513	2,09,227	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
28,178	2,35,127	109	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
64,691	4,44,354	109	23	...	...	3	4	...	...	4
1,91,581	11,58,540	661	177	626	84	19	21	1	1	24
1,426	16,328	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
290	10,858	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
1,93,297	11,85,726	661	177	626	84	25	27	1	1	30
75,87,370	10,24,13,543	6,61,923	1,58,977	14 840	2,835	126	237	12	4	281
...	10,04,304	164	40	24	36	19	19	...	...	22
...	3,474	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	40,155	18	19	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
...	10,47,933	182	59	24	36	22	23	..	...	26
761	1,40,407	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	..	8
761	1,40,407	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8
...	73,625	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	68,077	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
312	16,823	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	1,923	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	13,986	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	17,912	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	14,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	18,690	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2
...	79,379	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	..	3
312	3,04,415	5	2	1	1	12	13	..	...	14

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						
Engineering—*contd.*						Rs,
General Engineering ..	Bombay ...	2,608	43	26	2,677	11,02,121
	Ahmedabad ...	436	6	60	502	1,65,345
	Surat ...	47	...	...	47	16,135
	Thana ...	133	...	...	133	40,247
	East Khandesh ...	82	...	...	82	17,653
	Nasik ...	4	...	...	4	216
	Poona ...	33	1	...	34	10,200
	Satara ...	278	2	...	280	49,894
	Belgaum ...	21	...	...	21	3,418
	Dharwar ...	110	...	...	110	13,407
	Total ...	3,752	52	86	3,890	14,18,636
Kerosene tinning and packing.*	Bombay ...	1,309	23	1	1,333	5,49,405
	Total ...	1,309	23	1	1,333	5,49,405
Metal stamping ...	Bombay ...	2,204	103	7	2,314	6,93,747
	Nasik ...	78	2	...	80	14,191
	Poona ...	190	3	...	193	55,205
	Sholapur ...	31	...	...	31	7,323
	Total ..	2,503	108	7	2,618	7,70 466
Railway workshops ...	Sholapur ...	220	...	...	220	81,995
	Total .	220	...	...	220	81,995

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
7,264	11,09,385	346	368	..	...	26	28	2	...	28
511	1,65,856	...	...	36	32	9	8	...	...	9
...	16,135	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	40,247	...	...	6	3	2	1	...	...	2
...	17,653	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	216	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
120	10,320	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	...	2
126	50,020	95	46	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	3,418	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	13,407	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
8,021	14,26,657	441	414	42	35	47	49	2	...	51
5,857	5,55,262	139	27	2	1	6	8	...	...	9
5,857	5,55,262	139	27	2	1	6	8	...	...	9
20,871	7,14,618	13	4	...	...	22	24	1	1	25
81	14,272	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
53	55,258	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
...	7,323	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
21,005	7,91,471	13	4	...	...	28	30	1	1	31
...	81,995	35	13	5	5	...		...	...	1
...	81,995	35	13	5	5	....	...	...	...	1

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry	Locality	Average number of workers employed daily			Total	Aggregate payable
		Day shift		Night shift		Men
		Men	Women	Men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						Rs.
Engineering—*contd.*						
Ship building and engineering.	Bombay ...	1,572	3	3	1,578	11,43,816
	Total ...	1,572	3	3	1,578	11,43,816
Steel, Trunk, lock and cutlery.	Bombay ...	1,039	...	20	1,059	4,01,422
	Dharwar ...	66	...	...	66	7,956
	Total ...	1,105	...	20	1,125	4,09,378
Tramway works ...	Bombay ...	760	...	...	760	3,09,666
	Total ...	760	...	...	760	3,09,666
Miscellaneous ..	Bombay ...	1,323	48	1	1,372	4,92,014
	Thana ...	54	...	...	54	9,305
	Bombay Suburban.	28	...	...	28	8,417
	Poona ...	23	...	...	23	4,155
	Satara ...	49	...	...	49	6,510
	Total ...	1,477	48	1	1,526	5,20,401
	Grand Total ...	15,657	240	271	16,168	66,95,445
Minerals and Metals—						
Foundries	Bombay ...	775	2	8	785	2,48,499
	Surat ...	17	...	...	17	5,059
	Dharwar ...	35	...	...	35	6,668
	Total ...	827	2	8	837	2,60,226

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines	Factories not deducting for damage or loss	Factories closed	Information not received	Total number of factories working
		Fines		Deduction for damage or loss						
Women	Total	Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
985	11,44,801	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
985	11,44,801	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	4,01,422	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
...	7,956	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	4,09,378	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5
...	3,09,666	47	12	87	29	...	...	...	...	1
...	3,09,666	47	12	87	29	...	...	...	...	1
32,985	5,24,999	...	...	2	4	23	22	1	...	23
...	9,305	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
.	8,417	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1
...	4,155	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	6,510	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
32,985	5,53,386	4	1	2	4	27	27	1	...	28
69,926	67,65,371	866	532	163	111	157	165	4	1	176
441	2,48,940	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	13
...	5,059	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	6,668	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
441	2,60,667	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	15

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						
Minerals and Metals—*contd.*						Rs.
Miscellaneous ...	Bombay ...	66	8	...	74	13,808
	Bombay Suburban.	10	11	...	21	5,395
	Total ...	76	19	...	95	19,203
	Gand Total ...	903	21	8	932	2,79,429
Food, Drink and Tobacco—						
Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	Bombay ...	288	12	...	300	79,931
	Bombay Suburban.	50	25	...	75	9,500
	Poona ...	48	...	...	48	17,217
	Total ...	386	37	...	423	1,06,648
Coffee ...	Bombay ...	65	...	...	65	20,000
	Total ...	65	...	...	65	20,000
Dairy produce ...	Bombay ...	21	4	...	25	7,546
	Ahmedabad ...	41	2	...	43	9,049
	Kaira ...	98	...	2	100	24,001
	Total ...	160	6	2	168	40,596

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
492	14,300	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3
1,550	6,945	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
2,042	21,245	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	4
2,483	2,81,912	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	1	19
1,219	81,150	2	2	...	...	4	5	...	...	5
2,172	11,672	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	17,217	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
3,391	1,10,039	2	2	...	...	6	7	...	...	7
...	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,057	8,603	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
299	9,348	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	24,001	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,356	41,952	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						
Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*						Rs.
Flour mills ...	Bombay ...	433	51	141	625	2,16,429
	Ahmedabad ...	138	5	21	164	39,190
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	75	...	9	84	15,200
	Total ...	646	56	171	873	2,80,819
Ice and aerated waters ...	Bombay ...	335	1	10	346	1,36,699
	Ahmedabad ...	38	...	8	46	68,742
	Total ...	373	1	18	392	2,05,441
Rice mills ...	Nasik ...	35	41	...	76	5,250
	Total ...	35	41	...	76	5,250
Tobacco ...	Bombay ...	32	3	...	35	11,076
	Bombay Suburban.	321	106	...	427	78,230
	Poona ...	10	6	...	16	3,301
	Total ...	363	115	...	478	92,607
Miscellaneous ...	Bombay ...	247	73	47	367	1,27,235
	Ahmedabad ...	8	1	...	9	2,341
	West Khandesh ...	4	9	3	16	427
	Sholapur ...	49	34	...	83	3,534
	Total ...	308	117	50	475	1,33,537
	Grand Total ...	2,236	373	241	2,950	8,84,898

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
8,980	2,35,409	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6
771	39,961	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
...	15,200	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
9,751	2,90,570	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12
216	1,36,915	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10
...	68,742	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
216	2,05,657	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12
5,42	10,675	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
5,425	10,675	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
516	11,592	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
12,712	90,942	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	...	6
397	3,698	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
13,625	1,06,232	...	...	...	...	8	8	4	...	8
22,775	1,50,010	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6
74	2,415	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
378	805	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,382	4,916	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	6
24,609	1,58,146	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	1	14
58,373	9,43,271	2	2	...	...	58	59	4	1	60

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.—						Rs.
Chemicals ...	Bombay ...	139	20	26	185	66,000
	Ahmedabad ...	56	1	...	57	13,252
	Total ...	195	21	26	242	79,252
Dyeing and Bleaching ...	Bombay ...	4,711	207	1,362	6,280	17,07,182
	Ahmedabad ...	288	8	25	321	64,764
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	...	...	...	...	.....
	Bombay Suburban.	143	...	26	169	47,770
	Poona ...	29	...	...	29	5,639
	Sholapur ...	114	1	9	124	19,472
	Total ...	5,285	216	1,422	6,923	18,44,827
Gas works ...	Bombay ...	406	29	23	458	2,09,535
	Total ...	406	29	23	458	2,09,535
Matches ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Thana ...	925	395	...	1,320	2,31,106
	Bombay Suburban.	576	786	...	1,362	1,08,556
	East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ...	1,501	1,181	...	2,682	3,69,662

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
3,148	69,148	9	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	2
14	13,266	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
3,162	82,414	9	5	2	2	2	2	...	...	3
35,486	17,42,608	531	140	5	1	12	20	2	1	22
854	65,618	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	7
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	47,770	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
...	5,639	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
77	19,549	53	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
36,417	18,81,244	584	152	5	1	21	30	4	3	34
8,209	2,17,744	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
8,209	2,17,744	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
64,764	3,25,870	55	12	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
59,338	1,67,894	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	...	5
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1,24,102	4,93,764	55	12	...	...	6	7	6	...	7

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.—*contd.*						Rs.
Oil mills ...	Bombay ...	804	92	284	1,180	3,13,516
	Ahmedabad ...	105	25	59	189	39,670
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	177	10	137	324	41,906
	Kaira ...	241	5	101	347	31,005
	Surat ...	81	3	38	122	25,981
	East Khandesh ...	327	218	111	656	66,742
	West Khandesh ...	256	123	33	412	32,346
	Nasik ...	37	18	8	63	4,886
	Sholapur ...	41	13	19	73	7,229
	Belgaum ...	51	22	1	74	7,240
	Bijapur ...	15	14	...	29	5,590
	Dharwar ...	51	45	14	110	3,240
	Total ...	2,186	588	805	3,579	5,79,351
Paints	Bombay ...	88	...	...	88	25,300
	Total ...	88	...	...	88	25,300
Soaps	Bombay ...	625	151	30	806	2,05,997
	Bombay Suburban.	20	...	...	20	3,567
	Total ...	645	151	30	826	2,09,564

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.					
13,741	3,27,257	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	11
310	39,980	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	4
80	41,986	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	3	14
700	31,705	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6
360	26,341	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
9,065	75,807	...	...	...	...	16	16	2	...	16
11,009	43,355	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	...	11
459	5,345	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
943	8,172	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	3
1,455	8,695	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,154	6,744	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
1,475	4,715	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
40,751	6,20,102	...	...	...	...	70	70	4	4	74
...	25,300	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	25,300	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
33,323	2,39,320	...	...	54	33	4	3	1	...	4
...	3,567	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
33,323	2,42,887	...	...	54	33	5	4	1	...	5

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						Rs.
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.—*contd.*						
Miscellaneous ...	Bombay ...	413	247	11	671	1,50,360
	Thana ...	89	...	96	185	38,329
	Bombay Suburban.	85	34	...	119	15,674
	Kolaba ...	98	7	...	105	11,018
	Total ...	685	288	107	1,080	2,15,381
	Grand Total ..	10,991	2,474	2,413	15,878	35,32,872
Paper and Printing—						
Paper mills ...	Bombay ...	89	87	27	203	36,484
	Ahmedabad ...	167	51	73	291	40,646
	Poona ...	240	231	93	564	1,00,627
	Total ...	496	369	193	1,058	1,77,757
Printing, book-binding, etc.	Bombay ...	5,264	...	344	5,608	26,79,013
	Ahmedabad ...	317	...	72	389	1,42,487
	Surat ...	56	...	4	60	17,283
	Thana ...	58	...	...	58	17,641
	Bombay Suburban.	163	1	...	164	57,729
	Poona ...	1,167	3	89	1,259	3,31,255
	Ahmednagar ...	67	...	...	67	17,873
	Dharwar ...	54	...	...	54	9,756
	Total ...	7,146	4	509	7,659	32,73,042

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		R.					
56,889	2,07,249	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	16
...	38,329	...	...	10	2	1	...	1	...	1
3,641	19,315	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
797	11,815	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
61,327	2,76,708	...	...	10	2	20	19	1	...	20
3,07,291	38,40,163	648	169	71	38	126	134	16	7	145
6,937	43,421	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
3,863	44,509	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
19,288	1,19,915	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
30,088	2,07,845	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
...	26,79,013	166	67	12	38	58	61	...	...	62
...	1,42,487	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9
...	17,283	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	17,641	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
311	58,040	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
3,048	3,34,303	252	73	...	...	19	21	1	...	21
...	17,878	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	2
...	9,756	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
3,359	32,76,401	418	140	13	39	94	98	2	...	100

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.—All other Factories —contd.						Rs.
Paper and Printing—*contd.*						
Miscellaneous ...	Bombay ...	40	...	...	40	11,283
	Total ...	40	...	...	40	11,283
	Grand Total ...	7,682	373	702	8,757	34,62,082
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass—						
Bricks and tiles ..	Bombay ...	252	54	6	312	75,984
	Ahmedabad ...	16	4	...	20	3,646
	Surat ...	30	...	...	30	9,000
	Belgaum ...	18	10	...	28	2,960
	Kanara ...	5	...	...	5	707
	Kolaba ...	289	81	...	370	49,300
	Total ...	610	149	6	765	1,41,597
Carpentry and cabinet making.	Bombay ...	428	...	11	439	1,58,791
	Bombay Suburban.	34	...	...	34	19,656
	Total ...	462	...	11	473	1,78,447
Cement lime and potteries.	Poona ...	63	2	2	67	758
	Total ...	63	2	2	67	758

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
...	11,283	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	11,283	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
33,447	34,95,529	418	140	13	39	99	103	2	...	105
8,009	83,993	92	14	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
395	4,041	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	9,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
735	3,695	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	707	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
11,100	60,400	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
20,239	1,61,836	92	14	...	...	6	7	...	...	7
...	1,58,791	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6
...	19,656	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	1,78,447	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7
27	785	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
27	785	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night Shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. All other Factories —contd.						Rs.
Process relating to Wood, Stone, and Glass— *concld.*						
Glass ...	Bombay ...	131	43	21	195	23,445
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	94	...	...	94	6,084
	Bombay Suburban.	...	...	...	...	.....
	Poona ...	166	11	6	183	24,458
	Total ...	391	54	27	472	53,987
Saw Mills ...	Bombay ...	622	11	1	634	3,03,186
	Surat ...	15	10	...	25	1,497
	Kanara ...	21	5	...	26	2,518
	Total ...	658	26	1	685	3,07,201
Miscellaneous ...	Bombay ...	1,025	284	7	1,316	2,60,514
	Ahmedabad ...	46	...	...	46	11,335
	Kaira ...	87	10	...	97	15,766
	Surat ...	54	34	...	88	5,180
	Bombay Suburban.	415	224	6	645	76,990
	Poona ...	71	42	..	113	8,573
	Sholapur ...	25	4	...	29	1,255
	Total ...	1,723	598	13	2,334	3,79,613
	Grand Total ...	3,907	829	60	4,796	10,61,603

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
4,181	27,626	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3
...	6,084	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1,011	25,469	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
5,192	59,179	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	5
1,696	3,04,582	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	4
263	1,760	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
250	2,768	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
2,209	3,09,410	1	1	2	2	5	5	...	...	6
28,900	2,89,414	18	5	10	17	18	18	2	...	19
...	11,335	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
975	16,741	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3
1,143	6,323	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
15,757	92,747	...	...	4	7	9	8	...	...	9
1,540	10,113	1	1	...	...	3	4	...	1	5
138	1,393	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
48,453	4,28,066	19	6	14	24	37	37	2	2	41
76,120	11,37,723	112	21	16	26	60	61	4	3	67

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night Shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. All other Factories —contd.						Rs.
Processes connected with Skins and Hides—						
Leather and shoes ...	Ahmednagar ...	36	1	...	37	5,407
	Total ...	36	1	...	37	5,407
Tanneries ...	Bombay ...	135	29	...	164	37,004
	Ahmedabad ...	40	4	...	44	12,996
	Bombay Suburban.	45	1	...	46	9,308
	Sholapur ...	39	...	...	39	5,509
	Total ...	259	34	...	293	64,817
Miscellaneous ...	Broach and Panch Mahals.	37	11	...	48	4,904
	Kaira ...	85	3	30	118	26,986
	Total ...	122	14	30	166	31,890
	Grand Total ...	417	49	30	496	1,02,114
Miscellaneous.						
Brushes ...	Bombay ...	30	20	...	50	8,184
Gramaphone records ...	Do. ...	33	...	...	33	13,116
Laundries ...	Do. ...	176	10	...	186	55,512
Rubber goods ...	Ahmedabad ...	19	...	3	22	4,464
	Total ...	258	30	3	291	81,276

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
71	5,478	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
71	5,478	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
5,278	42,282		...	..	...	1	1	...	...	1
649	13,645	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
92	9,400	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	5,509	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
6,019	70,836	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	4
293	5,197	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
300	27,286	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
593	32,483	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5
6,683	1,08,797	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	...	10
1,810	9,994	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	1
...	13,116	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
1,766	57,278	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
...	4,464	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
3,576	84,852	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	...	7

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night Shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. All other Factories —contd.						Rs.
Miscellaneous—*contd.*						
Miscellaneous ...	Bombay ...	1,214	208	55	1,477	4,10,251
	Ahmedabad ...	123	118	9	250	22,228
	Bombay Suburban	837	23	8	868	1,01,903
	Belgaum ...	27	...	...	27	2,966
	Total ...	2,201	349	72	2,622	5,37,348
	Grand total ...	2,459	379	75	2,913	6,18,624
	Total Perennial ...	248,227	49,156	73,524	370,907	11,54,71,443
Seasonal Factories.						
Sugar factories ...	Nasik ...	353	...	...	353	61,240
	Poona ...	200	...	...	200	50,161
	Sholapur ...	184	4	387	575	7,785
	Ahmednagar ...	1,141	...	243	1,384	1,47,345
	Total ...	1,878	4	630	2,512	2,66,531
Gur factories ...	Nasik ...	19	...	...	19	284
	Poona ...	84	7	15	106	5,057
	Ahmednagar ...	1,574	182	34	1,790	24,937
	Satara ...	25	...	...	25	278
	Total ...	1,702	189	49	1,940	1,00,556
Bone mills ...	Thana ...	91	121	...	212	17,473
	Bombay Suburban.	20	35	...	55	2,500
	Total ...	111	156	...	267	19,973

A—*contd.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
22,418	4,32,669	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	1	28
13,552	35,780	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
5,852	1,07,755	15	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	4
...	2,966	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
41,822	5,79,170	15	3	...	...	35	36	...	1	37
45,398	6,64,022	15	3	...	...	42	43	1	1	44
82,31,032	12,37,02,475	666,819	1,60,919	15,170	3,139	716	860	45	18	940
...	61,240	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	50,161	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
80	7,865	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
...	1,47,3;5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
80	2,66,611	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8
...	284	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
109	5,166	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5
4,245	99,182	...	...	...	...	69	69	2	5	74
...	278	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
4,354	1,04,910	...	...	...	...	76	76	2	5	81
11,031	28,504	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
5,600	8,100	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
16,631	36,604	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	3

STATEMENT

Nature of Industry.	Locality.	Average number of workers employed daily.			Total.	Aggregate payable
		Day Shift.		Night Shift.		Men.
		Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. *All other Factories* —concld.						Rs.
Seasonal Factories—contd.						
Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	Ahmedabad ...	1,761	1,376	823	3,960	1,19,240
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	2,780	1,419	532	4,731	1,43,246
	Kaira ...	625	384	397	1,406	34,868
	Surat ...	1,417	1,371	571	3,359	92,242
	East Khandesh ...	3,975	3,436	1,290	8,701	2,21,139
	West Khandesh ...	2,558	2,668	994	6,220	1,29,878
	Nasik ...	440	514	232	1,186	27,693
	Poona ...	166	177	46	389	9,018
	Sholapur ...	567	645	260	1,472	14,559
	Ahmednagar ...	295	191	...	486	12,710
	Belgaum ...	567	533	60	1,160	23,605
	Bijapur ...	587	512	25	1,124	26,638
	Dharwar ...	1,671	2,040	631	4,342	1,14,956
	Total ...	17,409	15,266	5,861	38,536	9,69,887
Miscellaneous ...	Ahmedabad ...	20	9	21	50	5,016
	Total ...	20	9	21	50	5,016
	Total Seasonal ...	21,120	15,624	6,561	43,305	13,61,963
	Grand total (all industries).	269,347	64,780	80,085	414,212	11,68,33,406

A—*concld.*

amount of wages for		Number of cases and amounts realised as—				Factories not inflicting fines.	Factories not deducting for damage or loss.	Factories closed.	Information not received.	Total number of factories working.
		Fines.		Deduction for damage or loss.						
Women.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
23,523	1,42,863	...	...	...	...	58	58	22	4	62
26,301	1,69,547	...	...	...	...	49	49	10	...	49
5,909	40,777	...	...	...	...	16	16	3	2	18
27,837	1,20,079	...	...	...	...	36	36	7	1	37
49,522	2,70,661	...	...	...	...	104	104	72	3	107
46,721	1,76,594	...	...	...	...	66	66	35	5	71
7,153	34,846	...	...	...	...	15	15	10	2	17
3,216	12,234	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7
6,394	20,953	...	...	...	...	29	29	11	...	29
1,655	14,365	...	...	...	...	14	14	23	2	16
7,329	30,934	...	...	...	...	25	25	8	2	27
5,796	32,434	...	...	...	...	30	30	28	2	32
40,668	1,55,624	...	...	...	...	78	78	33	3	81
2,52,024	12,21,911	...	...	...	...	527	527	262	26	553
697	5,713	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
697	5,713	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
2,73,786	16,35,749	...	...	...	...	615	615	265	31	646
85,04,818	12,53,38,224	666,819	1,60,919	15,170	3,139	1,331	1,475	310	49	1,586

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